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WHOLE NO. 1972.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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IN FOND MEMORY

Impressive and Elaborate Ceremonials for the Dead.

PROCESSION AND SERVICES

Decoration Day Generally Observed—Business Suspended—Parade—Oration by J. A. Cruzan.

A HOLIDAY.

The Heavens were weeping throughout the greater part of the Memorial Day exercises yesterday. There was a great gathering of people of all nationalities at the cemetery. The graves, and especially those of the sleeping war veterans, were profusely decorated with flowers and vines.

The day was practically a holiday. The Government offices suspended business early in the forenoon while the business portion of the city was deserted after the noon hour. Only the Government schools were in session.

The procession was late in reaching the cemetery. Many carriages and hundreds of pedestrians preceded it. Immediately upon the arrival of the column at the cemetery, the services were begun on the G. A. R. plot. After an appropriate selection by the Government band, Post Commander L. L. La Pierre read the ritual. This was followed by prayer by Chaplain Greene. Comrade Williams decorated the graves of the dead.

O. C. Swain, of the Sons of Veterans, read Lincoln's Gettysburg address. Comrade J. A. Cruzan followed with an oration. The roll call of the dead was made by Adjutant Copeland. Then were fired three volleys over the graves of the veterans by the Bennington bluejackets.

The great throng of people then took up the strains of America, accompanied by the band, at the conclusion of which, Rev. Douglas Putnam Birnie pronounced the benediction.

THE ORATION.

Following is the excellent address by Rev. J. A. Cruzan, orator of the day:

It is thirty-seven years since the first gun fired at Sumpter called a nation to arms. A new generation, worthy in every way to succeed that one, has drawn its sword in one of the most righteous wars that the world has ever seen, and it is now making history. Some of our comrades who were the blue in that older struggle are helping in the new. Dewey, Sampson and Schley of the navy, and Miles, Merritt, Shafter and scores of others, who are now in this army, which is now making history, shared the fortunes of that elder army.

Today we pause to remember. We call to mind another righteous war. We remember another army which carried the old flag at Donaldson, Shiloh, Pittsburg, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Antietam, Cold Harbor, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and in the Wilderness. We remember another navy that fought at Forts Henry, and Donaldson, Hampton Roads, New Orleans, Fort Fisher and Mobile Bay. We recall such names as Lyons, Baker, Reynolds, Hancock, Schofield, Rosecrans, Hooker, Meade, Howard, Thomas, Sheridan, Sherman and Grant. We remember Admirals Foote, Dahlgren, Porter and Farragut. We remember Wilson, Sumner, Ben Wade, Chase, Stanton and Abraham Lincoln. These men, and the boys in blue they led, also made history of which Americans shall ever be proud.

I want to open a page or two of this older history and see what we find written thereon. It was given to these history makers, whom we honor today, to uphold our flag and save our nation from dismemberment. More than a century ago into this bit of bunting our forefathers stitched and stained our democracy. It became more than a bit of bunting. It was a symbol of a free country, nationality. Fired on at Sumpter, hauled down through one-half of America, the loyal North sprang to arms in its defense. Why? Because that flag meant America. The ringing words of General John A. Dix, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot," found response in every American heart.

That flag stood for nationality, liberty, equality. With one and a half million loyal bayonets back of it, what a power there was in that bit of bunting. How like a thing of life the old flag ran, 'mid fire and smoke and terrible carnage to the top of command everywhere, and how the insurgent colors sank before it. And it is still a power as England in Venezuela discovered, as Spain is learning in Cuba and the Philippines today. Why this power in this bit of bunting? Because these our comrades stained

its stripes a deeper red with loyal blood.

It was also given to these history makers of more than one-third of a century gone to demonstrate that a free government, of the people, for the people and by the people, is a possibility.

Again and again had the experiment of democracy been tried, but it had, always failed most disastrously. The Jews tried it in Palestine. Greece, Rome and France failed signally. With these failures in mind, Webster thirty years before Sumpter said: "If we also fail, popular government will forever be an impossibility." And so thought the world. When, in '61, the lurid fires of civil war lighted our Western horizon, Carlyle, the English cynic, said: "A foul chimney is burning itself out over there." He voiced the glad thought of despotism everywhere and the town-frodden and oppressed throughout all the world hid their faces in despair.

But in that critical hour two million brave soldiers stretched forth their hands to stay the tottering ark of liberty. One-half a million willingly went to their death. America and the world owes it to these men that free government is no longer an experi-

ment but an omnipotent fact, a fact as dear to the South as the North, for President McKinley, the worthy successor of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Lincoln, finds no more loyal support north of the Mason-Dixon line than that which comes to him from the South.

Think for a moment what would have been the result had these comrades failed in this part of their work. Instead of a grand, strong nationality, two weak, rival, jealous republics, would be side by side, suspiciously watching each other. What nation would then have dared to say to Spain: "Starvation and butchery in Cuba must cease?" It was the mission of these men also to strike down slavery and to make free speech the right of every American from one end of the land to the other. Americans born since 1861 do not realize the priceless boon, the freedom of speech, which we now possess, nor at what cost it was purchased. It would do some Americans good to visit some other land and breathe for a time a different atmosphere. It is told that a bright American girl, a graduate of Wellesley, formed one of an excursion party on an American steamer in the Mediterranean. They spent several weeks in Constantinople. In her shopping tours she made the acquaintance of an intelligent Turkish merchant. One day after having completed her purchases, this American girl said to Ali: "Why do not the Turks of your class say to the government that these horrible Armenian atrocities must cease?"

All sprang from his cross-legged position on his mat and bowing low, said in bated breath: "We do not speak."

"But you ought to speak. In America if the men did not put an end to such atrocities, we women would rise and overthrow such a government in a single day."

"Madam," said Ali, "We dare not speak."

Passing through the streets she met an artist acquaintance who was making his temporary home in Constantinople. She repeated the incident to him. The artist looked furtively to the right and then to the left, and then whispered: "All is right. We dare not speak."

"Why do you dare not speak? America would protect you?"

"Yes," perhaps, but men who dare to speak, disappear mysteriously. What then, could my government do? All is right. We dare not speak."

That evening, as the sun was setting, this young American girl, related these conversations to the other members of the excursion party. Then springing from her chair she took off her yatching cap and waving it shouted: "Three cheers for Grand Old Glory and a country where men and women dare to speak!"

Yes, but forty years ago in one-half

of America we too, dared not speak. Listen to Whittier:

When first I saw our banner wave
Above the Nation's Council hall,
I heard beneath its marble wall,
The clanking fetters of the slave!
In the foul market place I stood
And saw the Christian mother sold
And childhood with its locks of gold
Blue-eyed and fair with Saxon blood.
I shut my eyes and held my breath;
And smothering down the wrath and shame
That set my northern blood aflame,
Stood silent, where to speak was death.
On the oppressor's side was power:
And yet I knew that every wrong,
However old, however strong,
But waited God's avenging hour!
I knew that Truth would crush the lie:
Somehow, sometime the end would be;
Yet scarcely dared I hope to see
The triumph with my mortal eye.
But now I see it! In the sun
A free flag floats from yonder dome,
And at the Nation's hearth and home
The Justice, long-delayed, is done.

Yes, thank God, we live at last under a free flag. Wherever the Stars and Stripes float there is freedom both for the bodies and brains of men. No longer, North or South, do they shackle the hands or tongues of Americans. We owe this boon of a nation, free in fact as well as in name to the brave men of 1861.

We living comrades, survivors of a passing generation, join in honoring the patriots who are today making a new page in history. We too, love our Dewey, Sampson, Miles, also Foote, Farragut, Grant and Lincoln. All honor to our living heroes who are making history. Honor also for our dead comrades who made history. That is a grand army gathered at Chickamauga, now facing Cuba and the grand work cut out for it there. That is also a grand army in charge of Comrade Merritt now on the ocean speeding its way to Manila by the way of Honolulu.

But also were those armies grand, one under Grant which fought its way through the Wilderness by way of Petersburg to Appomattox, and that other under Sherman, which marched from Atlanta to the sea. And when their grand work was done these two armies, you remember, held a review in Washington. Of them, some one wrote:

Did you see them yesterday
Marching down the broad highways,
Did you hear the distant drum
And the people's shout, "They Come!"
If with me you then had stood,
Seen that city's multitude,
On their front, their rear, their flanks,
Pressing in their very ranks—
Gods! Methinks ye would have spared
Half a lifetime to have shared
All the swelling thoughts that then
Met those swartly battle men.

THE PROCESSION.

The members of the regular and volunteer companies arrived at the Drill Shed in good time, formed quickly and marched away promptly. From the Drill Shed the soldiers marched to the boat landing where they met a company of bluejackets from the U. S. S. Bennington in command of Lieutenant Eaton. The sailor boys were ready on time and Grand Marshal De La Vergne was there to assign them to their place in the procession. It did not take long to do this customary courtesy and in about five minutes the soldiers and sailors were on their way to Harmony Hall on King street where the members of Geo. W. De Long Post, G. A. R. and the Army and Navy Union from the Bennington were waiting.

The soldiers and sailors marched to Alakea street, where they faced about in line. The members of the G. A. R. were soon in their wagonettes and, (Continued on Eighth Page.)

REPORT OF FIGHT

Rumor of an Engagement and a Heavy American Victory.

SPAIN'S FLEET IS NOW LOCATED

Cervera Crossed the Atlantic With His Squadron. Schley Has Been Bombarding—Manila Troops to Mass Here.

TWELVE SPANISH SHIPS SUNK.

CAPE HAYTIEN, May 21.—It is rumored here that a naval battle took place yesterday in the windward passage, off Mole St. Nicholas. According to the report brought by a passenger who arrived on a coasting vessel from Port de Paix, there were twelve Spanish war vessels sunk, but only two of the American vessels were disabled. I have been so far unable to confirm the rumors.

It is reported here from a vague source that cannonading was heard off the mole to the northward, ceasing at nightfall, and that the firing was renewed early to-day and continued until noon.

WASHINGTON OPINION.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The cablegram from Cape Haytien conveying a rumor that in an engagement off Mole St. Nicholas twelve Spanish ships were destroyed and two American vessels disabled created some excitement to-night, and although at this hour (11 p. m.) nothing further has come either to verify the report or to indicate that such a battle has occurred; it was given more credence than usually attaches to such rumors because, notwithstanding report for the past day or two locating Admiral Sampson at Key West, it has been suspected that not all of his vessels returned there, but since leaving San Jua and touching at Cape Haytien he has been lying in wait for the Spaniards in the Windward Passage.

NAVAL OFFICER'S IDEAS.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Tonight a naval officer stated positively his disbelief in the Cape Haytien story. "It lacks plausibility," said he, "for, in the first place, there are not twelve vessels in Spain's squadron; secondly, Admiral Sampson is at Mole St. Nicholas, and, thirdly, we believe the Spaniards are still in Santiago harbor."

The official spoke as if he had definite knowledge of the whereabouts of the two fleets, and gave the correspondent to understand that the swiftest war vessels under Sampson's command were steaming as rapidly as possible to Santiago.

It is the general belief here that the battleship Oregon has by this time joined Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet, enabling him easily to be victorious over the Spanish fleet.

SCHLEY ENGAGES CERVERA.

LONDON, May 21.—The Chronicle's special cable from Kingston, Jamaica, says:

Four of Schley's squadron approached Santaigo last night and exchanged shots with the forts, but retired later.

The dispatch says the bombardment was begun again this morning and the result is yet doubtful. The engagement is hot.

U. S. MONTEREY COMING.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Navy Department at 4 o'clock posted the following bulletin:

"The U. S. S. Monterey has been ordered to Manila to reinforce the Asiatic squadron."

The Monterey was to leave soon after Charleston.

CERVERA CRITICISED.

LONDON, Eng., May 21.—According to the best expert opinion in London if Admiral Cervera has gone to Santiago de Cuba he has made a fatal mistake. Vice Admiral Philip Howard Colomb, retired, the author of a number of naval works, including "The Naval War Game," writes that he is convinced the Spanish Admiral is now unlikely to strike at all. He adds that if he enters a South Cuban port it will scarcely affect the United States blockade, for Rear Admiral Sampson will only have to detach a somewhat superior force of his heavy ships to cover Cervera's fleet, while a group of the lightest and swiftest vessels would be watching to see that he did not move without being reported, and all the rest of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet could devote themselves to the blockade of the other Cuban ports.

CERVERA IN CUBAN WATERS.

MADRID, May 20, 8 a. m.—At 10 o'clock last evening the Minister of Marine, Captain Annon, received a dispatch from

Admiral Cervera, in command of the Cape Verde squadron of the Spanish fleet. It read:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 19.—This morning I have without incident entered this port accompanied by squadron. CERVERA."

The Minister of Marine immediately went to the residence of the Premier, Senor Sagasta, and communicated this information. He then proceeded to the palace for the purpose of informing the Queen Regent, but her Majesty had already retired, and the news was conveyed to her by the Infanta Isabel.

Captain Anon then went to the Admiralty and cabled his congratulations to Admiral Cervera on his arrival at Santiago de Cuba.

Admiral Cervera, says a cable dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, did not sight an American ship during the voyage. He announces that the crews of his ships are in perfect health and enthusiastic. Continuing, the dispatch says:

"The blockading vessels quickly left on the approach of the squadron, whose arrival has created the greatest excitement and enthusiasm at Santiago. Immediately crowds of people thronged the quays and cheered our sailors. Havana's relief at the safe arrival of the fleet is very great, as it was feared the American ships which left the blockade there had gone to intercept the Spanish fleet. It is now believed the Americans fled in order to avoid a reverse."

SPANISH FLEET PILIKIA.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, May 21.—Rear-Admiral Osborn arrived here this morning on the Dutch steamer Prins Frederik from Curacao, where he met the Spanish fleet, consisting of the cruisers Viscaya, Infanta Maria Teresa, Equidabo (presumably the Almirante Oquendo) and Cristobal Colon and two torpedo-boat destroyers.

The Spanish squadron took on 300 tons of bad coal and 100 tons of provisions and left Curacao on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. At 10:30 o'clock it could still be sighted steaming westward.

The ships have little or no coal and scant supplies of provisions. The allowance to the men of the ships' crews for five days had been nothing but beans. The torpedo-boats are almost empty and in such condition that they would be unable to do much damage.

FRANCE GETTING FRIENDLY.

NEW YORK, May 21.—A dispatch from Paris says: There are remarkable indications in certain Paris journals hitherto inimical of a complete reversal of the French disposition toward America.

TO MASS AT HONOLULU.

The big army which is to occupy the Philippines, will congregate in the Honolulu harbor.

The Charleston will be anchored in the stream until all the transport boats have arrived. This will be ten days at least.

The City of Peking was to have left San Francisco on Wednesday last. She will probably reach here late Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning.

The Australia and City of Sydney were to leave a day or so after the Peking.

The Monterey is coming. The big monitor will not arrive until the latter part of the week.

The Charleston brought no orders for the Bennington. It is expected, however, that the Mohican will arrive within a week or ten days to relieve the Bennington.

The Bennington will probably be ordered to convoy some of the transport ships to Manila.

CHARLESTON'S ARRIVAL.

The Charleston was telephoned off Koko Head at 9:55 o'clock. Less than an hour afterward the Inter-Island steamer W. G. Hall steamed out into the harbor to welcome her. On board were about one hundred and fifty persons, mostly members of the "Big 100" committee. The Government band was also aboard. The Charleston was met this side of Diamond Head. Three mighty cheers were given by the townspeople which was heartily responded to by the navy men. It seemed as though everybody in town was down to watch the Charleston come in.

U. S. S. CHARLESTON.

Old Friends Here Aboard the Favorite Crack Cruiser.

The officers of the Charleston are as follows: H. Glass, captain commanding; G. Blockinger, executive officer; W. Braunerreuther, navigator; F. M. Bostwick, R. E. Coontz, J. Slocum, J. Moffatt, W. Evans, lieutenants; Dr. Percy, surgeon; Dr. A. Farenholt, P. A. surgeon; J. S. Phillips, paymaster; R. Galt, chief engineer; J. McKean, P. A. engineer; C. L. Leiper, A. W. Marshall and J. B. Henry, assistant engineers; F. M. Phillips, pay clerk; H. Gill, carpenter; D. Glynn, boatswain; H. Phelps, gunner. There are in all, 289 men comprising the crew of the Charleston. Besides these, there is a draft of 40 men for the Olympia.

About nine-tenths of the crew of the Charleston are green men. Drill was given them daily on the trip down and they have now become very efficient.

As soon as the Charleston arrived yesterday a gang of laborers was set to work loading lighters with coal. This was being transferred aboard last night.

The Charleston will be here for a week or ten days.

OREGON A GREAT SHIP.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Navy Department is proud of the record made by the Oregon from an engineering point of view. The reports to the department from the ship show that she does not need 5 cents worth of repairs to her machinery after 13,000 miles continuous run.

The record is said never to have been equaled since the building of the first iron warships.

A MISSION FEAST.

Thousands Congregate in the Catholic Church Compound.

The celebration of the Feast of the Holy Ghost on the Roman Catholic Church grounds Saturday night and Sunday was an imposing affair. It is conservatively estimated that in the neighborhood of four thousand Portuguese attended the festivities. A large number of foreigners were there also.

On Saturday evening the Portuguese made their offerings. These were deposited in the royal crown. The Portuguese band furnished a delightful serenade. The Raffle counter in one portion of the grounds did a land office business. These revenues go toward defraying the expenses of the celebration and for the poor.

There was exhibited a big supply of meats, potatoes, vegetables and grain, collected for the poor of the city.

The chief religious service was held in the Cathedral at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. A beautiful choral service was rendered. The St. Louis College band participated.

The supper took place in the Cathedral grounds at 1 o'clock yesterday. Most of the poor men were Hawaiians. They were clothed in new white duck suits, and each was given a hat and a pair of shoes.

The decorations about the grounds were quite attractive. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated by electric lamps and many Japanese paper lanterns. The main court was lined with flags of all nations. The stars and stripes were floating from several flag-staffs on the premises.

The GAZETTE (semi-weekly) is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays.

UNION IS NEAR

Occupation and Annexation Seem to Be at Hand.

HAWAII AS A PACIFIC BASE

Attitude of Administration—Islands Adapted to Use as Reserve Post. Joint Resolution in the House.

TO OCCUPY HAWAII.

CHICAGO, May 19.—A special from Washington says: It is probable that American troops will soon be occupying Hawaii. President McKinley agrees with all callers that the temporary occupation of the Philippines is out of the question. Whether we desire it or not, we will be compelled to retain the islands for a long time, if not permanently. More troops than now decided on will have to be sent to Manila in course of several months.

This contingency appeals to the administration with such force that the advisability of making Hawaii a base for both army and naval operations has been discussed. It is not known at what time the American commander in the Philippines might need additional men. The distance between San Francisco and Manila might endanger American prestige and many lives. To offset this possibility it is proposed to send probably 10,000 volunteers to Hawaii, there to be held in reserve. They could be trained there and from that point could be sent to Manila twenty days earlier than they could if kept in the United States. The climate of Hawaii is excellent. No finer point could be selected for organizing, drilling and equipping raw recruits and getting them into shape for active field service.

ANNEXATION.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Senators who are opposed to Hawaiian annexation are now trying to prevent action by the House of Representatives on Newlands' resolution.

Since that resolution has been reported to the House plain intimations have been conveyed to Chairman Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee that if the House should pass the resolution the enemies of annexation in the Senate would retaliate by holding up the war revenue bill indefinitely. Pettigrew of South Dakota is the Senator who has taken the lead in this movement.

On the other hand the more earnest advocates of annexation in the Senate have intimated that action by the House on the Newlands resolution would accelerate the passage of the war revenue bill. There are apparently dangerous complications between the annexation resolution and the war revenue bill, whichever course is taken in the House.

TO RECOVER MANILA.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—From a Spanish source telegrams were received today that the public and technical opinion in Spain is unanimous in advising the Government to send the reserve squadron with a strong contingent of reserves and artillery to Manila at once.

VAMOOSE, POLO.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A Montreal special to the Herald says: It has not been possible for Spain to postpone the departure of Senor Polo Bernabe any longer. Tomorrow he will sail with all his staff by a Dominion liner for Liverpool.

Admiral Miller.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The steamships Ohio and Conemaugh were added to the fleet of Government transport ships yesterday and will be ready to sail with the Australia, City of Peking and City of Sydney.

The Australia was placed on the dry dock at the Union Iron Works yesterday and today the City of Peking will come off the dock at Hunter's point.

Admiral Miller boarded the United States coast defense ship Monterey yesterday afternoon and hoisted his flag at the monitor's masthead.

Cargo of Coal.

The American schooner Lizzie Vance in command of Captain Hardwick, anchored off port Sunday morning on her way from Newcastle to San Francisco with a full cargo of coal. The captain stated he would remain outside until this morning when he will come into port and clear at the Custom House. He states that he stopped at this port to get provisions. It seems to be the general impression that once the Lizzie Vance is in port she will remain for a while and that her coal will be disposed here. The Lizzie Vance is well known in Honolulu, having been here before.

W. H. Corwell and Senator Baldwin returned from Maui on the Claudine Sunday.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

(From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.) Mr. James Rowland of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her as much good. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

QUALITY FURNITURE.

It's easy enough to sell cheap things cheap. But they never prove cheap. If cheap things could be made so that they would give uncomplainable satisfaction we might handle them. As it is we look to the satisfaction giving qualities of what we sell—and depend on our buying abilities—buying in big lots, etc., to bring prices within the popular plane.

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To see how near you can match these special lots of Desks and Parlor Tables we're offering at these reduced prices. Nothing proves the worthiness of our bargains like comparison. There are a few left for those of you who neglected to respond to the first call.

Inasmuch as one third of your life is spent in bed why not enjoy a good soft mattress—no make them over as good as new.

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Original and Only Genuine. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD states publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant's process was deliberately untrue, and he requested to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INDIGESTION, the nervous system when excited. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS AS A CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of cholera."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Croup, Cough, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 23 CANAL STREET, LONDON, W. C.

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SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

Fort St., above Club Stables.



Something of Interest to the Ladies.

Just received per "A. J. Fuller" the following articles in

STONEWARE:

BUTTER JARS. WATER JARS. PRESERVE JARS. FRENCH POTS. COFFEE POTS. BEAN POTS. FLOWER POTS. FLOWER BASKETS. WATER KEGS. WATER JUGS. GLAZED FLAT BOTTOMED PANS. MIXING BOWLS. POULTRY FOUNTAINS.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



Vapo-Cresolene

WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

CRESOLINE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a Month

INCOME TAX ACT

It Has a Narrow Escape at the Hands of the House.

EXPERT REPORTS ARE RECEIVED

Past Work in One Branch of Postal Bureau Criticized—For Civil Service.

SENATE.

Eighty-seventh Day, May 27.
Third reading of opium bill postponed to next Tuesday.
On motion of Senator Wright the Senate adjourned over Memorial Day to Tuesday, May 31.
The Senate is waiting for acts to come back from the House.

HOUSE.

At the opening of the House yesterday forenoon Rep. Richards, with the action of the Vice-Speaker in adjourning the House on the previous afternoon still fresh in his mind, moved that the House adjourn permanently. The continual absence and carelessness of members of the House concerning the work to be done, demanded summary action. Rep. Robertson seconded the motion. Rep. Kahaulio endorsed the sentiment but objected to the motion. The work of the session must be done. The names of the absentees should be published in order that the stigma be cast on none of the other members. Rep. Robertson stated that some of the country members had started in early in the session to leave the House for a week at a time. The other members then could hardly be expected to stick closely to business when this kind of thing was being done right before their eyes. People in glass houses should not throw stones. Rep. Richards had been absent in Hilo for a week at a time and more than once. Neither could the Vice-Speaker say anything for he had gone off for three or four days without gaining the permission of the House.

Rep. Richards withdrew his motion to adjourn.

Third reading of House Bill 8, Income Tax Bill. Rep. Achi moved to defer further consideration until Monday. Lost. Rep. Richards moved the bill pass third reading. The vote on this stood six to five in favor of passage. This was not the necessary two-thirds vote. Rep. Robertson moved that further consideration be deferred until Monday. Rep. Loebenstein objected and raised a point of order to the effect that the bill had not received the number of votes requisite for passage and that it was therefore settled. Rep. Robertson stated that the bill had not been indefinitely postponed nor had it been laid on the table. Rep. Achi moved a reconsideration of the vote. This was objected to but the Vice-Speaker considered the motion in order. It was carried and Rep. Robertson then moved for postponement of further consideration until Tuesday. This was likewise objected to but the motion was put and carried. It was a pretty little sparring match and excellent generalship was shown on the part of Rep. Robertson.

Rep. Robertson introduced the following resolution, which was adopted: "Resolved that the Committee on Passed Bills, acting in conjunction with the Senate Committee, inform the President that an extension of the session will be necessary in order to complete the work."

Minister Cooper read a message from the President announcing the following men chosen to be members of the Council of State: John Nott, S. K. Ka-ne, John Phillips, J. A. Kennedy and M. A. Gonsalves.

At 12 m. House took a recess until 2 p. m.

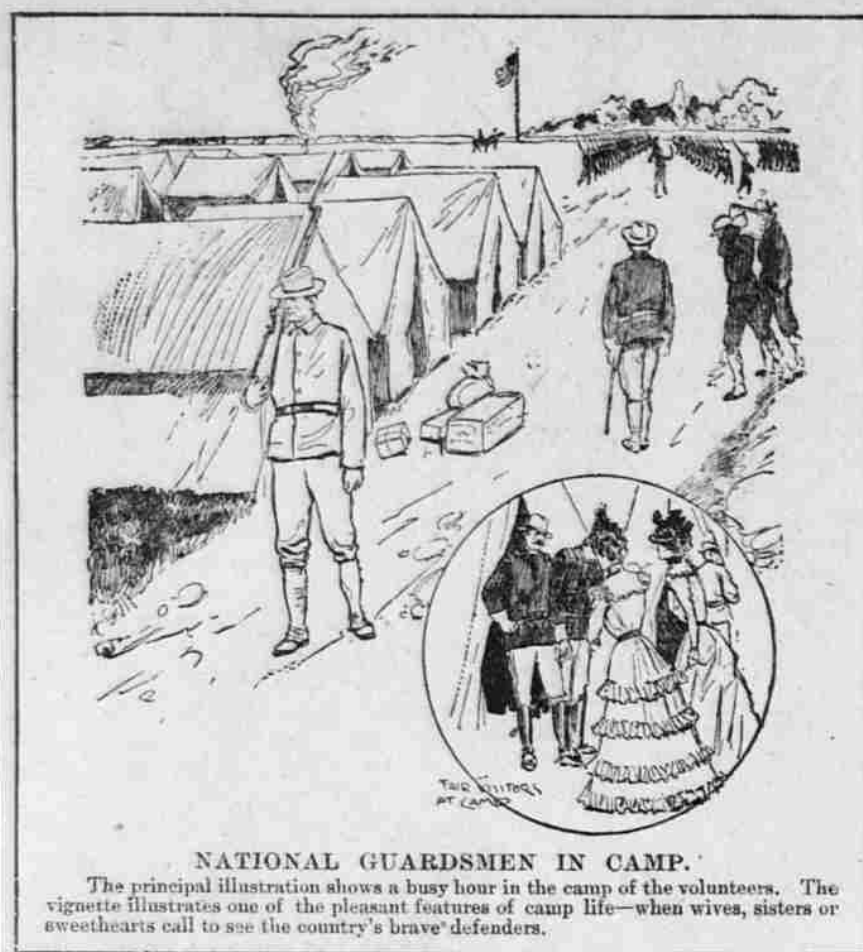
AFTERNOON SESSION.

House Bill 84, relating to employment agency, passed second reading. House Bill 81, relating to impounding of estrays, followed the same course.

Rep. Gear read a lengthy report of the Finance Committee on the Postal Department bearing on the expert work done. The committee reported briefly on the three departments. Under the head of General Post Office, the committee stated that there was no reason for serious criticism of the secretary's books.

Under the Money Order Department the committee stated that the head of that branch was deserving of much credit for the neatness and manner of keeping his books.

Under the head of Postal Savings Bank the committee reported in part, as follows: "This branch of the Postal Bureau your committee are sorry to be obliged to report has been carried on up to within a few months



NATIONAL GUARDSMEN IN CAMP.

The principal illustration shows a busy hour in the camp of the volunteers. The vignette illustrates one of the pleasant features of camp life—when wives, sisters or sweethearts call to see the country's brave defenders.

of the end of the period, in a most unsatisfactory manner. The books were neither neat nor correct. The present superintendent, who was appointed during the last portion of the period, has been obliged to open up new books altogether, copying all of the former superintendent's work into them. There is a shortage in this account of this department of \$200.00. We would strongly recommend that this branch of the Postal Bureau be divorced from this Bureau, and be placed directly under the Minister of Finance."

The committee recommended that more clerks be employed in the Post Office. In this bureau especially should persons be employed who are thoroughly competent. Clerks can only become competent by actual education in the office; thus the idea of promotion should be strictly adhered to. Politics should not enter the Post Office.

The expert work by A. B. Scrimgeour is most complete and shows clearly the whole state of affairs in the Postal Department. Minister Damon said that he had been anxious to become acquainted with the inside workings of the Postal Bureau but never had been able to get hold of anything tangible until the report of the expert was read.

The report was ordered printed. Substitute bill to House Bill 23, relating to eminent domain, brought up on second reading. Rep. McCandless moved for indefinite postponement. Passed second reading.

Second reading of Senate Bill 34, relating to helms and punhouns. Report of the committee recommending passage, adopted.

Senate amendments to House Bill 64, relating to construction of railways, concurred in by the House.

House adjourned at 4:05 p. m.

HOUSE.

Eighty-eighth Day, May 28.

Under suspension of rules Rep. Richards made a report for the Passed Bills Committee on the resolution ordering informed the President of the necessity of more time for the completion of the work. The Senate was not in favor of joining with the House in any such request. Rep. Paris asked if the information was official or not. Rep. Richards answered that it was not. Rep. Robertson moved that the House inform the President without waiting for the Senate. Carried.

Under suspension of rules Rep. Isenberg presented the report of the Military Committee to whom were referred certain items in the current account bill. The report was, in part, as follows:

"We have carefully looked into the items of the support of the military and find that in the last session \$65,750 were asked for. Of this amount \$57,295.53 were spent, leaving a balance of \$8,454.47. This shows that a great deal of care has been exercised in the expenditure of the aforesaid appropriation, we therefore, recommend that the amount asked for now which is \$60,000, be allowed."

"We would also like to state that we have very carefully considered the matter of new instruments for the band. We find that out of the 26 instruments that are in use now 10 of them belong to the Government, the rest are private instruments, the 10 Government instruments are very poor ones and have been patched up so often that they really should be condemned; we would recommend that \$1705 be appropriated for new instruments."

Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Loebenstein moved that an item of \$2000 be inserted in the Current Account Bill for support of the Hilo band. For many years the organization had been supported by the citizens of the Rainy City. It was no more than right that some assistance should be rendered. Minister Damon was in favor of placing the appropriation directly under the Department of Foreign Affairs. Rep. Atkinson said it was well known that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast."

He could vote for the appropriation as there were in the House some specimens from Hilo whose savage breasts needed soothing.

Rep. Kahaulio moved an item of \$500, "Assistance to Kalawao and Kalaupapa bands," be inserted in the Current Account Bill. Carried.

Rep. Kaeo asked that his resolution dealing with the Nawiliwili water works be brought up for consideration. This was granted. He wished the amount raised to \$2500. The item passed.

The resolution asking for \$400 for wharf shed and warehouse at Hookena was allowed. The same amount was asked for Napoopoo. The vote stood 5 to 5. Vice-Speaker Kaai voted in favor of the item.

Rep. Atkinson was called to the chair as the Vice-Speaker wished to say something for Maui.

The Lahaina fishmarket resolution, asking for \$400 was taken up. The amount was granted.

An item of \$1000 for a court house and jail at Kipahulu, according to a resolution brought in by Rep. Kaai, was allowed.

On motion of Rep. Gear \$2000 was voted for repairing and macadamizing Campbell Avenue and Monsarrat Road. Extension of wharf at Hookena, \$1,000. Carried.

Beach road from Kallua to Keaouh \$1000. Carried.

At 12:15 p. m. House adjourned until Tuesday morning.

PLAY BALL NOW.

Close and Exciting Match Game on League Grounds.

Contrary to expectations the baseball games become better and better every Saturday. The Honolulu seem to have awakened from their state of lethargy and are now doing all they can to win the championship for this season. The enthusiasts are hoping for an even number of games on each side at the end of the season and a dependence of the championship on the last game. The contest of Saturday was a pretty one. The first two or three innings were full of errors on both sides, but the remainder of the game was a pleasant contrast. The score stood 8 to 7 in favor of the Honolulu. The last inning was played under protest on account of a decision against the Regiments.

There was a great discussion in the last inning when the Regiments went to the bat. Wilder was on second base and Lishman was on first. There was no one out and things did look as if the Regiments would at least tie the score. Gorman went to the bat and knocked an infield fly which was muffed by Jackson. According to the rules, Gorman was out on account of the two bases being occupied. However Umpire Flint called Lishman as well as Gorman, out because as he claimed the former ran to second and the ball was thrown to first before he could get back. Flint would not change his decision. He admitted that when the fly was muffed by Jackson and Wilder ran to third, that he had ordered the latter back again to second. Umpire Soper was on the side of the Regiments and declared that the only man out was the batter. The Regiments claimed that when Wilder was ordered back to second, all play stopped and Lishman was safe, although he had started to second and failed to get back to first before the ball was delivered there. The Regiments will probably ask for a meeting of the League to decide the point.

Harry Whitney, the old official umpire, stated after the game that Gorman was the only man out and that Flint was mistaken when he called Lishman out, for Wilder had been ordered back to second by both umpires and all play was therefore stopped.

The score of the game by innings was as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Regiment	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honolulu	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	8

According to the newspapers, an Ohio husband became the happy father of seven children not long ago. Of the seven all lived but one. It is to be hoped he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure cure for croup, whooping-cough, colds and coughs, and so insured his children against these diseases. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.



ARTILLERY ENTERING CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

Whips cracking, chains rattling and dust flying, the battery of regular artillery enters Chickamauga Park. Gunners, riders and horses are full of spirits, and hearts bound with pride as the shouts of welcome from those already on the old battle ground fill the air.

Your Tax

for the coming year on baking powder will be very light if you buy *Schilling's Best* and use only one heaping teaspoonful to a quart of flour.

Inquisition!

The horrors of the Inquisition have been related many times, and just now as it is brought forcibly to the mind, one wonders why so many people who condemn it are apparently willing to suffer day in and day out, agonies born of pain, almost equalling Spanish tortures.

We speak of you who purchase shoes all too small or too ill shapen for you. You who go to stores where the science of foot fitting has never been known and is not being learned. We carry the finest and largest stock in the country and understand our business.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
FORT STREET.

HAMAKUA PLANTATION,
PAAUILO, HAWAII, H. I.

MR. J. G. SPENCER,
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit.

Yours truly,

A. LIDGATE.

We Don't Want Your Money!

Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.

BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

TIMELY TOPICS

May 30, 1898.

Victor
Safes

WERE invented, patented and put onto the market to supply an urgent demand for a well built, and at the same time, medium priced safe.

The manufacturers of this safe have made a careful study of the requirements of the different safes and classes and as a result the VICTOR SAFE has supplied the vacancy.

Aside from the regular six sizes we carry in stock, we can order any style of safe required and have it divided to suit the purchaser.

In our office we are using one of the regular make, and for convenience it cannot be touched by any safe we have ever seen.

All VICTOR SAFES are made of the best materials known to the trade and only skilled workmen are employed.

Every part is made by the VICTOR SAFE & LOCK CO., from the raw material and are thoroughly tested before and after construction.

One of the best recommendations for these safes is that other safe companies often use the VICTOR SAFE as a criterion as being not only burglar, but fire-proof.

We invite inspection.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.
307 FORT ST.

GIVEN
AWAY
FREE!

To every purchaser of a 30 cent box, containing three cakes of EGG WHITE SOAP, we will give free a beautiful picture worth twice the price of the soap.

WHITE

Nothing else like it. Makes the skin white and as smooth as velvet. Equal to any 25 cent soap on the market. Single Cake for 10 cents.

OF

Perfumed with delicate odor from French Flowers. Leaves a sweet refined odor made from the sweetest materials obtainable. The grandest soap for the toilet and complexion.

EGGS

Those using EGG WHITE SOAP will not suffer from chapped face or hands. SAMPLE Cake given free on application. Come early as the supply of handsome pictures is limited. WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....MAY 31, 1898

DECORATION DAY.

Upon this 30th day of May, 125,000 American volunteers, are in camps, armed and moving towards the Antilles. On this day, also, an American fleet, with its decks cleared for action either confronts the Spanish Armada, or has locked arms with it in the strange mystical dance of death.

On this 30th day of May, the survivors of the generation that fought for the Union of States, stand over the graves of the dead, and smother their windowless palaces of rest, with flowers. But here in the central Pacific, the Southern Cross hangs low in the sky, above some of them. Nature, always kind to these exiles, keeps the sword over their graves in everlasting green, and orders that only the softest wind gather the sweetness of the Valley's perfume, and distill it over these resting places.

The men of the generation which engaged in a bloody struggle with each other over the cause of Union, give place to the sons of the succeeding generation that keep step to the same music, in the march against a common enemy, in the cause of humanity. Stranger than the legends of fiction, the invisible hands of Grant and Lee move in the air in an attitude of blessing over their own flesh and blood, at whose sides are buckled the two swords that were sheathed at Appomattox. He would, indeed, have been called a false prophet, who had risen upon the bloody field of Cold Harbor, and announced to those great commanders, while throwing their killing legions against each other, the harmony and union of the year 1898.

One might give rein to the fancy, and have seen in the gray light of this Commemorative morning, the ghostly figures of these great commanders, standing beside each other, with the vast legions of the blue and gray in spectral lines erect and silent before them. The invisible bugles sounded "attention," and "present." The shadowy veterans saluted, and vanished, with their commanders back to their dreamless sepulchres.

WILL THE AMERICAN VESSELS CALL?

On the 10th of this month, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the American House of Representatives met, and at its request, General Schofield and Admiral Walker gave to the committee their views on the necessity of acquiring the Hawaiian Islands, as a military and naval strategic base.

Mr. Berry asked Admiral Walker this question: "Will an ordinary war vessel run now from the Philippine Islands to San Francisco and back again without coaling?" Admiral Walker replied: "No; they should take on coal somewhere. These ships which it is said are to leave San Francisco with troops and supplies for the Philippine Islands, will have to stop at Honolulu—that is, they all will stop there."

While Admiral Walker is not the official who directs the movements of the vessels, he is so close to the Secretary of the Navy, that his statement is almost authoritative, and we may expect that the vessels will call at this port.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Charleston has arrived. Transports with troops for Manila will soon be here. Hawaii has become distinctly a part of the American war territory. The need of these Islands as a strategic base is no longer a matter of speculation, but is declared by military and naval judgment during actual hostilities. Hawaii willingly accepts this conclusion.

The strange spectacle is presented in the positive declaration by the commander of the land and naval forces of the United States, of the need of these Islands, as a strategic point, followed by their occupation or use, while on the other hand, the Legislative branch of the Government still hesitates to promptly accept this judgment even while war is in existence. The Executive acts upon facts. The Legislature dwells upon a theory.

However, as the Legislative body realizes the driving force of facts, and is confronted with the situation, it becomes rapidly educated. Speech may be "silver." Not silence, but events, are "golden." The calling at this port of the Charleston, and the transports, is worth a million of documents on annexation, and many volumes of Con-

gressional Records, full of dreary debates.

Immediately after the American revolution, the new and independent States of America hesitated to adopt a constitution. Spain, holding Louisiana, threatened to bar out the commerce of the West from an outlet by the Mississippi. This threat confronted the States with a fact, and not a theory. It put before them the immediate and not a remote danger of commerce. They felt the hot breath of an enemy, and they acted.

Spain, once more perhaps in American history, extends the boundary of the American Republic. She puts before it the immediate need of practical action. She involuntarily shows the value of this strategic point. She involuntarily stimulates American expansion. Her illiberal policy in 1780 strongly influenced the consolidation of the Union, and did bring the purchase of Louisiana. Her same illiberal policy, one hundred years later, brings the occupation of the Philippines and probably the annexation of Hawaii. Who says that Spain does no "good?"

IMPATIENCE.

The Washington Star says that the people are already impatient for action. The Board of Strategy is called the "Board of Lethargy." "There is," it says, "a universal opinion that the Spaniards have been much more adroit in strategy than has been the strategic board of the department in Washington."

The prominent feature in a popular war is that the average man expects to conduct it, in the first instance. There are now about fourteen millions of generals and admirals in the United States, who have made up their minds as to the proper strategy. They do not agree with each other in their tactics, but agree that the commissioned generals and admirals are incompetent, until one of them scores a success.

All this is only a repetition of the early days of the Civil war. After a while some reverses make it plain that trained men make the best fighters. Then the vast army of generals and admirals quietly resign, and let the trained men do the work. The graves of many thousands of men, whose lives were simply thrown away by the "On to Richmond" cries of the people in 1861, are decorated today.

However impatient the people are to see the floor promptly wiped with the Spaniards, the strong conservative sense of the majority will sustain the President.

SPANISH RESOURCES.

General Daniel E. Sickles, who was American Minister at Madrid, for some time, says of the Spaniards:

"As a matter of fact, the resources of Spain are apt to prove surprisingly great, considering the desperate situation, in which she is placed. I am not casting doubt on the result of the present war; it can have but one ending. We must not expect Spain to crumble to pieces at the first touch of a hostile nation. The Spanish have come to believe that we are a nation of blowhards, and they confidently expect to whip us. The people believe that the principal industry in the United States is the raising of hogs."

It is not surprising that the ignorant Spaniards believe that the Americans are merely hog breeders, when one recalls that both British and European literature until within a late period, expressed the same belief. The British humorous journals educated their readers to believe that the wealth of the Western States was the hog products, and the most genteel occupation was butchering. While popular opinion regarding the Americans has been reversed during the last twenty years, owing to the intelligence of the British people, the ignorance of the French and the Spanish people, regarding American affairs, is simply astounding. It is not to be expected that a people who still refuse to believe that Admiral Dewey won his victory by superior fighting, will sue for peace. The political leaders no doubt, see the inevitable, but they are powerless.

In one respect only does the present situation in Spain, resemble the situation of the Confederate States of America towards the close of the Civil war. After the resources of the South were exhausted, and its homes were filled with poverty and suffering, and though its military leaders knew that the cause was utterly lost, it was, even then impossible for the Southern leaders to make any terms with the Federal Government. Had it been attempted, the Southern people, exhausted as they were, would, in the opinion of Vice-President Stevens, have refused to follow their leaders. At this point, in all international contests, the power of the women is felt.

Governed more by sentiment than men are, although only slightly more, they refuse to listen to reason. Sacrifice becomes a "melancholy pleasure," and poverty and suffering are welcomed with enthusiasm.

If this is a correct representation of the intelligent, well bred, educated Anglo-Saxon woman, than only the blindest devotion can be expected of the Spanish women, in the "holy cause" of repelling the hog-breeding Americans from the choicest of Spanish possessions. Behind the Spanish Armada are the Spanish women, and women never asked for pay, in any "holy cause."

"TWO DOLLAR WHEAT."

Only a few months ago, the value of wheat was so low, the American farmers were in distress. Today, it is relatively the highest priced article in the world's markets. It was believed by the writers on crops, a few years ago, that "wheat had seen its best days." The opening of vast territories in South America, Canada, and Australia seemed to be a condition that excluded any large rise in its price, in the future. All predictions have gone wrong. The world is treated to a new object lesson. What was believed to be impossible has happened. Men have not yet learned to conquer the seasons, excepting on the Ewa and other plantations here, and on narrow areas of soil elsewhere. The scientific sappers and miners and pioneers are slowly moving in the campaign to secure a "triumph over nature," which means really, a conquering of our own ignorance. When Prince Krapotkin tells us, that it is possible, under the most scientific cultivation, to obtain products from the earth to the value of \$4,000 per acre, it makes the future bright for the human race.

Even the suffering and ignorant farmers of Kansas are learning something. Its State Board of Agriculture says: "Kansas farmers are learning year by year that their business, if profitable, must be so conducted that it is not the mere playing of a game of chance with the weather or with a single crop; that a somewhat diversified, and yet not too scattering, agriculture and a studying of and adaptation to climatic conditions, the demands and the markets are essential (not more, perhaps, but as much) in Kansas as elsewhere. Those who most fully recognize these conditions and most intelligently respond to their inexorable requirements are realizing a fair or large prosperity. Others who persistently defy or deny them are ready to declare that farming is no longer a source of profit, that farmers are slaves of those in other pursuits, and that the times are politically, financially and morally out of joint. Although no vocation is all pleasure or all profit, the men who conduct the business of farming with the same energy and skill as the successful merchant or professional man will reap the same and, as a rule, a greater and more certain measure of reward; the time has passed, however, if it ever existed, when fortunes were made by unskilled owners of farms, large or small, anywhere. Convincing proof of either proposition can be found in almost any one of the 105 counties of Kansas. Muscle, to win, must be lubricated with brains."

FIGHTING THE APPROPRIATIONS.

A large number, perhaps a majority of the members of the House violently attack many of the items of the appropriation bill, after it has been carefully prepared by the Executive and carefully revised by the Senate.

The community will thank men who after careful investigation, enforce economy in the public service. But it does not thank them, when they fail to investigate carefully, and rashly strike out items of expenditures that have been fixed by those who are responsible for the administration of the laws. The House should aid, and not block the administration.

If the Government was suspected of wasting the public income, or it was an accepted fact that it was extravagant, the members would be justified in putting on the brakes. There is no belief of this kind among the tax payers. On the other hand, it is conceded that the Government service is carried on with singular honesty.

The Senate has been disposed to be critical in its review of the appropriation bill. But it has generally approved of its items.

What then is the matter with these members of the House? The officers of the Government, with some years of experience in the public service, devoting their time to its details, desirous of improving and enlarging it, refusing in many cases to ask for appropriations which might well be made for the benefit of the people, are suddenly met by these members with the foolish comments: "What do you know about administration? What do you know about the needs of the service? Give us a dice box, and we

can throw for the amounts needed in the public service, as accurately as you who have been in it for years can estimate them. We have an instinct for grasping the needs of the Government, that is better than all of your experience."

There must be some adequate cause for this singular attitude of these members of the House. No one, we believe, has any doubt about their honesty.

Perhaps, they believe that the duty of a "statesman" is to make it hot for the Government. Perhaps they desire to make the Government and Senate feel that they have a "high and solemn duty" to perform in refusing to agree with them.

Perhaps, after all, it is only a case of "fits," common to young children, in Legislative Kindergartens, as well as in other schools. As the most of the members are inexperienced in the making of laws, and the administration of them, the too rapid eating of the green fruit of Legislative honors, has brought on these severe "fits" of distressing economy. In such cases Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's pills of pure modesty are often beneficial. The community, like a good old aunt makes due allowance for these diseases of Legislative childhood, and the annoying capers of the teething period. School will close in a few days. Until then, it is the fervent hope of all, that these "fits" will disappear, and these guileless Legislative youths will not do more damage, or make any more faces at the Government and the Senate than their inexperienced natures will permit.

It is quite remarkable too, that some of the other inexperienced members of the House seem to instinctively respect the experience and knowledge of the Government in the way of conducting its business. They do not suffer from these violent attacks of disease.

President McKinley, says, the N. Y. Tribune, has given the yellow journals some advice on the subject of war successes. He remarked "that self laudation and exaggeration detract from rather than add to the brilliancy of these achievements." He seems to deprecate the practice of following the Indian method of celebrating himself, the constant repetition of "Heap Big Injun me." The people of the United States are divided into two classes, one, that regards the war as a necessary, but terrible evil, and another, and regards it as a prolonged picnic, full of exciting incidents.

President McKinley, himself a soldier, and sober from his own experiences, recalls the dark days which followed the "Big Injun" days of the first skirmishes of the Civil War and the second thought of the Northern people, that although they had the resources of the world behind them, they made little headway against a people, who were without money, and had to get their ammunition largely through blockade runners.

It is fortunate that President McKinley knows the meaning of war, and discourages the whoop of the "Big Injun."

DEWEY.

O, Dewey was the morning Upon the first of May; And Dewey was the Admiral Down in Manila bay; And Dewey were the Regent's eyes, Them orbs of royal blue; And Dewey feel discouraged? I Dew not think we Dew.

—Kansas City Journal.

Seventy-Seven Paintings.

The first view of the Spring exhibition of the Kluhona Art League is scheduled for this evening, and from all appearances the show is to be a good one. There are in all about 77 paintings, the majority of these being in water color. Besides these, there are to be carvings, burnt wood work and specimens of china painting. A recently arrived China painter is to have an alcove on the platform where she will exhibit her work. D. Howard Hitchcock has been hard at work in the arrangement of the works of art. He himself is a contributor of quite a number of pieces which he has done on Hawaii.

Nine Days in a Cyclone.

The schooner Lizzie Vance which anchored off port on Sunday, procured her provisions and continued on her way to San Francisco yesterday. She did not come into the harbor as was expected. She was 68 days out from Newcastle. On the trip up the Lizzie Vance had a nine days' experience in a cyclone off the west coast of New Caledonia. She lost her mainsail but experienced no other damage. After that fine weather was experienced. She sighted the Islands four days before arrival off port.

"Algernon Sartoris, a grandson of General Grant, has received an appointment in the army, and on his own application, will serve on the staff of General Lee."

DO NOT LICENSE

Col. Wm. F. Allen Against Any Opium Permits.

Handles the Arguments That Are Made—Past Experience—Says Hawaiians Would Be Injured.

APPEAL TO LEGISLATORS.

You are about to vote for or against the bill to license the sale of opium. Be sure you give this bill the careful thought it is worthy of, for, as you decide, it will be a power for good or evil in these islands.

That the advocates of the license are good, conscientious men must be admitted, and they no doubt think licensing the drug the best way to control its use. Others only look at the financial gain to the treasury, and others hope it may be a means of checking the smuggling now going on. All these arguments have more or less weight with those who use and those who hear them. The same arguments were used when the previous opium license was passed, but the facts did not bear out the arguments. It did not control the use of opium; on the contrary, more opium was used and especially by the Hawaiian. It was the evidence of all the managers of plantations that when the drug was licensed the users of it were more and more unfitted for work on Mondays and Tuesdays from its effect and on those days most of the trouble with them occurred.

When not licensed the men get it but they use it in a very guarded manner and are careful that it does not incapacitate them for work.

The argument that the treasury will be benefited has two sides. It was proven that when the license was running the cost of court trials, police expenses, the insane asylum and hospital expenses were largely increased, so that the amount received for the license, although a large sum, was by no means all on the credit side.

There are also two sides to the argument that with a license smuggling is checked to some extent. It was not so proven before. If the demand increases with a license, then smuggling will increase also. The holders of a license will be very apt to buy where they can get the best rates and not question how or where it was obtained. Another argument against it, proven when the license was in force, is the fact that the native Hawaiians in much larger numbers used it than they ever did before, or have since the license was abolished. Should not this be a sufficient reason for voting against the license? The Hawaiians should be protected against this great temptation. It was also proven that the strict laws with which the former license was guarded could not be enforced well enough to protect the licensees any more than the laws against smuggling can prevent it.

Do you law makers realize how the passage of such a license will be construed in the United States, what an argument it will be against annexation, for which you all are pledged? This 30th day of May marks the 48th anniversary of my arrival at Honolulu and in all these years the good men and women of all nationalities have done what they could to aid the Hawaiians to rise above their surroundings. Let me express the hope that our present law-makers will do nothing adverse to the good that has already been done.

W. F. ALLEN.

REV. J. A. CRUZAN.

Telling Address to Young Men. Powerful Sermon.

Rev. J. A. Cruzan delivered a powerful sermon before a large congregation in Central Union last night. He took for his theme "Is There Anything New?" The speaker told how Christ made all things new when he came into the world. He pointed to the uplifting of woman from the time she was harnessed to the wheelbarrow until the present day. He denied that woman is subordinate to man.

In the afternoon, Mr. Cruzan addressed the Young Men's meeting in the Association building, speaking on "Habit." He showed how even inanimate things, such as a locomotive, steamship or a violin, had an individuality and is subject to being humored. Each must be treated in a different way.

On the sunward side he spoke of Daniel who had formed the habit of kneeling in prayer three times every day and the great honor and success eventually came to him. He quoted Canon Farrar as follows: "Sow a fleeting fancy and you reap a thought; sow a thought and you reap an act; sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character."

sow a character and you reap a destiny." This is true in whatever kind of seed you sow.

On the midnight side of habit Rev. Mr. Cruzan spoke of Sampson, the man of great animal strength. His strength did not lie in his long hair but in his purity of life, of which this was the sign. When he was shorn of his purity through falling into licentiousness and drunkenness, his destruction speedily came.

"But when this habit is formed" the speaker asked, "Is there any cure for it? Yes, in the salvation of Jesus Christ."

Stirring Memorial Sermon.

The veterans of the war attended the First Methodist church last evening. Rev. G. L. Pearson gave them a stirring address. "Memory of the Just is Blessed" was his text.

Rev. Mr. Pearson stated that Memorial Day was particularly interesting at this time, as it recalled to the Grand Army men the scenes in their youth when they went to the front, as the youth of America is doing today.

The pastor spoke of the motives actuating the wars of ancient times. They were brought about for revenge or self advancement. In the war of revolution, the Americans liberated three millions of people. The war of 1812 was for the preservation of the young Republic. The Mexican war was for the liberty of those who were seeking liberty. The civil strife was for union and liberty.

It resulted in the liberation of 1,000,000 blacks. The present combat with Spain meant the extension of sweet liberty to seven millions more. "For these reasons," continued Mr. Pearson, "we hold in sacred memories the fathers of the Revolution, the sons of '45 and '46 and the Grand Army men, and will also the boys in blue who are now going to the front."

In referring to the patriotism of America, Mr. Pearson repeated these lines:

"Beautiful and grand, my own, my native land, Of thee I boast, great empire of the West The dearest and the best, made up of all the rest, I love thee best."

"It is not for the Maine that America has taken up arms against Spain. No; not revenge. She seeks not the injury of Spain, but the good of Cuba; not to punish tyranny, but to liberate the oppressed; not to seek territory, but to stop tyranny."

In conclusion, Mr. Pearson spoke of the Arizona river, which, in a certain place sinks out of sight in the sand and then comes to the surface again and rushes on out to sea. So it was with the Grand Army. They will soon all disappear, but then they will rise again and will continue on out into the great ocean of God's love.

Hawaiian Sailors.

Year after year Hawaiians are taking more to the sea. Vessels that have left recently have taken quite a number of natives. Yesterday morning, Kahumoku, Keo and Kale all signed as members of the crew of the American ship A. J. Fuller which is to leave for New York on or about Thursday. The weather in the vicinity of Cape Horn does not seem to frighten them in the least. The masters of vessels who have had to do with Hawaiian sailors say there are no better to be had. They never complain and are always cheerful about their duties. Then again they are most efficient in the work about a ship and seem to have fear of nothing whatever.

Facts About Health

It is Easy to Keep Well If We Know How

Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such

A Record of Cures

as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medicines fail.

"I had pimples on my face and a large boil on one hand. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and after using three bottles I was cured." J. W. Johnson, 3 South Broderick St., San Francisco, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25¢

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

WORK IN HOUSE

Outside Members Have a Grievance and Speak.

Complain of Members of Oahu Delegation—A Sample Half Day's Work.

Upon the adjournment of the House of Representatives the other day, Mr. Loebenstein was observed to be striding up and down the big hallway in a nervous manner. He approached Mr. Richards, the other member from Hilo, and said: "I have a strong notion to go home by the next boat." Mr. Richards replied: "If the salaries act was out of the way I would take the next boat for Hilo." Upon being questioned as to his unrest, Mr. Richards continued: "It is all very well for the Honolulu members to allow the House to go on day after day without anything being done. We have accomplished really nothing at all during the past week. Members from the outside cannot attend to their private business. Some of the Oahu men expect all the Representatives to adjust themselves to the convenience of a few private interests. They come late, or remain away altogether. Then there is too much maneuvering on some of the acts. Now this afternoon the income tax bill came up. Its friends were without enough votes to pass it, but they had enough to adjourn. They might have gone to work for an hour or two on the twenty-five or thirty other acts on the calendar, but instead they adjourned and another whole afternoon is wasted. This is not business."

Mr. Robertson, who gives "case in court" as an excuse for absence from the House, was approached with a version of what had been complained of by Loebenstein and Richards. Robertson, Gear and Atkinson are among those most severely censured by the outside members for tardiness, absence and refusals to agree to evening sessions. Mr. Robertson gave an account of the particular adjournment mentioned by Richards that agreed with the Hilo man's story. Then Mr. Robertson said that some of the Senate and House members had made a compact to kill both Schedule "E" and the income tax act and that it would not do at all to have both measures perish. As to why consideration of the income tax act had not been postponed and other acts taken up, Mr. Robertson said: "Probably that ought to have been done."

If the House does not reform radically in its working methods, the indulgence of an additional thirty days for the calendar will not be more than half enough.

PRESS DINNER.

The War Correspondents Visit Sans Souci.

The first of the series of entertainments to Americans en route to Manila was given last evening. The affair was a delightful dinner party at Sans Souci. First there was a swim, then the meal. The banquet was largely Hawaiian, under the direction of Geo. Lycurgus. There was music by a quintette club.

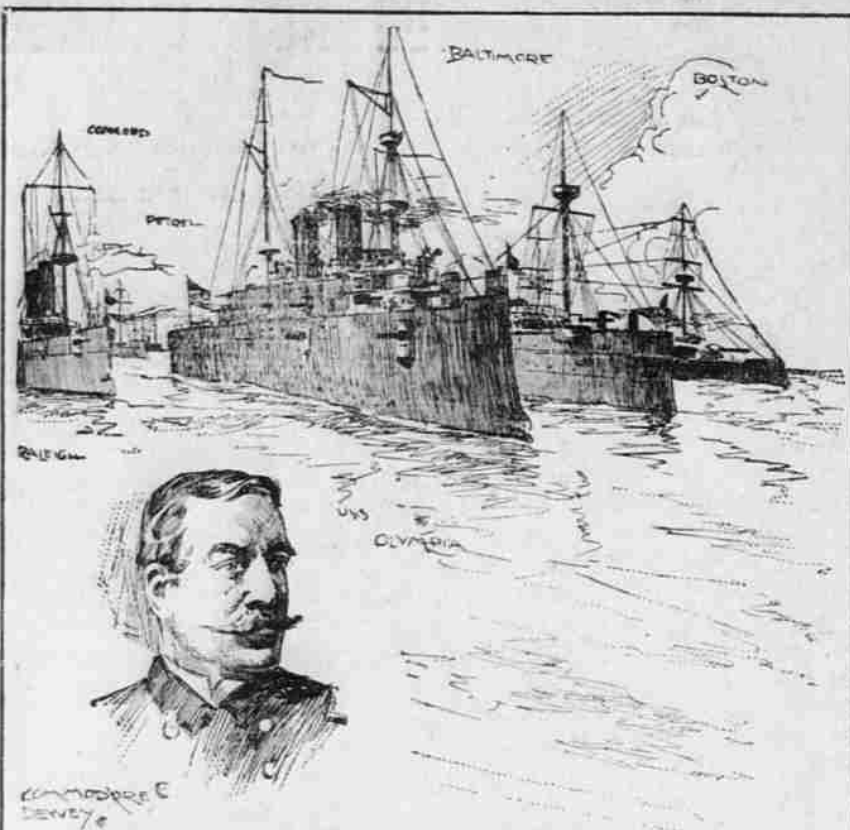
The guests of honor were War Correspondents Sheridan, Jones and White. If they throw as much fervor and feeling into their reports as they did into their favorable expressions on Honolulu hospitality, their stories will be strong ones.

W. N. Armstrong was toast master and presided with tact and judgment. He proposed the sentiment "Old Glory," and the response by an officer of the Charleston was the gem of the evening in the oratorical line. It was brief and to the point. Paul Neumann made an address and said some original and pleasant things on press work, speech making and Hawaiian hospitality. Other speakers were the correspondents and Messrs. Logan and Hoogs.

The Sans Souci party in honor of the travelers was arranged by the executive committee of the Press Club Messrs. Balentyne and Hoogs, and was a success in every way.

Supplemental Report.

A. V. Gear, chairman of the House Finance Committee, said yesterday that a supplemental report would be made at once in the matter of expiring Postal Savings accounts. Mr. Gear said a rather wrong impression had unfortunately been given by the first report. As a matter of fact the so-called "shortages" were duly entered and the financial responsibility assumed. In each case of a "shortage" or error of \$100 on two separate days, the mistake was made by a subordinate clerk in the bureau. The force has been too small for a long time.



COMMODORE DEWEY AND HIS SQUADRON.

The Asiatic squadron, which did such effective work at Manila under the skillful direction of Commodore Dewey, is here represented as it was steaming rapidly toward the principal harbor of the Philippines, stripped for the fray.

AT WORK AGAIN

Hawaiian Commercial Going Ahead With Wharf.

Lumber Received at Kahului—Rev. E. G. Beckwith Delivers a Patriotic Sermon—News of Maui.

MAUI, May 28.—Sunday, the 23d. Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith of Pala Foreign Church, preached a sermon on the following text: "When ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars, be ye not troubled; for such things must needs be; but the end shall not be yet."

The discourse was remarkable for its patriotic fervor and will long be remembered by the American members of his congregation.

During Monday afternoon, the 23rd, 18 teachers assembled in the Makawao School House and discussed "Parker" etc.

Repairs are being made upon the interior of the Wailuku Court House. The large office of the clerk of the Circuit Court has been made six feet wider by changing the partition and is being divided into three apartments, to be used as offices by the Circuit Judge, his clerk, and by the district magistrate.

Wailuku plantation will soon stop grinding, as the season's crop of cane has all been cut.

The native jurors are summoned to Wailuku June 1st; the foreign panel, June 4th.

Miss Zeigler has resigned the principalship of Maunaloa Seminary. Miss Alexander, formerly of Kawaihau Seminary will succeed.

Mrs. Weddick of Honolulu is visiting her mother, Mrs. D. D. Baldwin of Hailu.

W. E. Beckwith of Honolulu has been a guest of his cousin, Mrs. J. J. Hair of Hamakua.

During Thursday evening, May 26, the Y. P. C. E. Society of Pala gave a pleasing social in the parlors of Pala Foreign Church.

The amusing finale of the evening's program consisted of two contests: men sewing 4 squares of patchwork and the ladies hammering nails in blocks of wood.

At Kahului, the H. C. Co. have received more lumber for the new wharf and commenced work again yesterday, the 27th.

The schooner Olga has discharged her cargo, but it is uncertain when she will depart owing to the recent "break-down" of Pala mill. She will take Pala and Hamakua sugar to the Coast.

No departures nor arrivals at the port of Kahului during the week.

Weather:—Showery today, and light rains during the week.

ISLAND CONVENTION.

Y. P. S. C. E. Will Have Annual Gathering Here June 7.

The Christian Endeavorers of the Hawaiian Islands will hold their third annual convention in Kawaihau church next Tuesday, June 7th. There will be an early morning prayer meeting at 6:15, led by Mr. Southwick.

At the evening meeting the principal addresses will be made by Rev. D. P. Birnie of Central Union Church and Rev. J. M. Ezera of the Ewa church.

The feature of the evening meeting will be the presentation of a badge banner to the Island branch which has gained the most new members during the year. This banner is the silk Hawaiian flag taken to the San Francisco convention last year, covered with many Christian Endeavor

badges from Australia and the United States.

At the roll call of the natives at the San Francisco convention the Hawaiian delegates had no distinctively Hawaiian song, while many of the other delegates had special state songs. Since then a Christian Endeavor song has been written to the air of Hawaii Poni, which will be sung for the first time at Tuesday's meeting.

Forester Delegate.

Among the return passengers on the Mariposa Thursday morning was A. H. R. Vieira who was sent from here on April 19th to the convention of the Foresters in Oakland, Cal., from the local society. He reports a very enthusiastic and harmonious convention with an attendance of about 160 delegates from all over the States. He was appointed on the Committee of Distribution and while in Oakland worked very hard for the endowment fund. He states that a new ritual of two degrees was adopted and exemplified on the first evening of the convention.

WILL WAIT A WEEK

Rapid Transit Plans and Telephone Operations.

Much Depends on Power Chosen for Street Railway—Electricity or Compressed Air.

Manager Cassidy of the Mutual Telephone Company says that there will be no switchboard or other extensive changes of the present telephone system until it is learned what the promoters of the electric car scheme are going to do. Nothing in the exchange is being touched. Should electricity be chosen as a motive power by the electric car company, it will be necessary to change all the telephone wires, as they are at present attached to the water pipes of the city and a complication would naturally result.

On the other hand, if compressed air is chosen, the work will all turn on getting rid of the induction that results at present from the electric light plant in the city. In any event the telephone company has mapped out a line of improvements that will keep up the international reputation of the telephone system of this city.

The boys at the telephone exchange have been in a despairing mood since the arrival of the Charleston. It was distinctly stated that the five whistles would be blown immediately upon the cruiser being sighted and that all the people would have to do would be to pull down the lever and listen. As a matter of fact when the whistle did blow, the levers were pulled down all over the city and a chorus of female voices kept repeating the refrain: "What are those whistles for, Central?" The boys say that a very few male voices were heard and that the greatest confusion resulted from the wholesale inquiry.

Wedded at President Dole's.

Miss Kate Howland, a well known young lady of this city, was married to S. W. Phillips of Washington, D. C., at the home of President Dole, Emma street, Saturday, May 28th, at 5 p. m. Mr. Phillips is a real estate man who has located here in business.

By One Run.

Dan Logan made the one run that won the cricket game for the Mackintosh XI. over the Herbert XI. on Saturday. The score was 50 to 49. Mr. Christian, a traveler, made 30 of the 49 runs of the losing side.

Are You Poisoning Yourself?

You might make a single meal of rich pies and cakes, and not mind it. But you could not live on these all the time without ruining your digestion.

Yet, week after week and month after month, you allow your brain and nerves to be fed with impure blood.

The general debility, thin blood, pale cheeks, nervousness, loss of appetite and depression of spirits, are loud warnings from nature. Your nervous system is weakening. Before the ruin comes take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It removes the poisons from the blood, and thus removes the cause of all your trouble. It aids the digestion, strengthens the nerves and supplies the body with rich, red blood.

For constipation take AYER'S PILLS. They promptly and surely cure. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one aids the other.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Charleston had searchlight practice last evening.

The war correspondents have cards to the N. G. H. Officers club.

The Charleston's speed was 13.6 on the way from San Francisco to Honolulu.

Military men are practicing diligently for the two big shoots for next month.

Company "A," N. G. H., decorated the graves of men killed at Kalalau in 1895.

In Kakaako at 1 this morning a native woman was arrested for beating her husband.

F. A. Schaefer, Esq., Consul for Italy, has a notice to Italian subjects in this issue.

It is Professor Koebele's intention to leave on his six months' trip on the Belgic today.

John Humburg says that Kona coffee plantations are looking just now better than ever.

If 10,000 troops are stationed in or near Honolulu the town life will be somewhat changed.

The City of Peking with 1,200 or 1,500 American troops is expected to-night or early tomorrow.

The Philadelphia will be in commission again about June 15 and will most likely go to the Philippines.

Peter Lee says sulphur beds are forming near Kilanea crater and that this is one of the good "signs."

Quite a number of houses are being built on Tantalus on land recently purchased from the Government.

Cards are out for the wedding of Edwin Benner and Miss Maude L. Barnum at Central Union church at 8 p. m. June 9.

Hopp & Co. will fill orders for hand-some parlor tables and roll top desks, various sizes, at reduced prices for one week more.

Victor safes, their usefulness and manner of construction are dwelt upon in the Timely Topics of the Hawaiian Hardware Co. today.

Geo. H. Ruttman and wife were brought before the Hilo Magistrate and are now charged with attempting to kill their infant child.

The work of coaling the U. S. S. Charleston was nearly completed last evening. The coal bunkers of the big cruiser will be filled today.

The wedding of Mr. Edwin H. Paris and Miss Rita Schmidt will take place at the home of the bride's father, Beretania street, on Thursday.

There were English, Portuguese, Hawaiian, Japanese and Chinese papers of Honolulu represented at the banquet to the correspondents.

Fate made a hit when Dan Logan was knocked out in a Decoration Day cricket game. The veteran was able to attend the press dinner last night, however.

There will be 35,000 troops in all. The City of Peking will have 1500. Other vessels certain to come are the Australia, City of Sydney, China and Zealandia.

The horsemen now talk nothing but June 11 events. A good many of other people are much interested and the 1898 Jockey Club meet promises to be a big affair.

Until further notice the O. R. & L. train leaving Honolulu at 5:10 p. m., will take Wailua Passengers and Freight. Returning will arrive at Honolulu at 8:23 a. m.

Geo. H. Paris was delivering stock certificates for the W. W. Diamond Co., Ltd., on Saturday. The evidences of ownership are about the neatest thing of the sort yet seen here.

American Minister and Mrs. Sewall gave a delightful bathing party at their Waikeiki home on Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Newlands. Some fourteen ladies were present.

Assurance is given that troops en route to Manila will be brought ashore here. This will be to rest the men and clean the ships. Probably a big camp will be established in or near town.

Hikakalani Hobron has been granted a divorce from E. C. Hobron with \$4000 alimony and \$250 for attorney fees. Irene Brown has been granted a divorce, with custody of children, from Chas. A. Brown.

There is now no "local boat." The Doric will "bring the business that was

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. AND Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

CITY OF PEKING.....May 26
DORIC.....June 4
CHINA.....June 15
BELGIC.....June 25
PERU.....July 5
COPTIC.....July 14
RIO DE JANEIRO.....July 23

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

PERU.....June 16
COPTIC.....June 19
RIO DE JANEIRO.....June 28
GALIC.....July 8
CITY OF PEKING.....July 17

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS—

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makana the same day, Mahukona, Kawaihau and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday.....May 31 Tuesday.....July 12
Thursday.....June 9 Friday.....July 22
Tuesday.....June 21 Tuesday.....Aug. 2
Friday.....July 1 Friday.....Aug. 12

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihau same day; Makana, Maui, Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday.....June 7 Wednesday.....July 20
Saturday.....June 18 Saturday.....July 30
Wednesday.....June 29 Wednesday.....Aug. 10
Saturday.....July 9 Saturday.....Aug. 20

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.
The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Maui and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.
No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignments must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.
Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under a special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivery of a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Loose, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 3x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x10x4. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4x10x4 inches. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

Up It Goes

If you did not take our advice and lay in a good supply of Flour and Feed before the last advance, do it now, as there is every prospect of higher prices. The two most powerful agencies are at work to make the advance:

DROUTH AND WAR.

We try to protect our customers but are compelled to follow the market as our stocks become exhausted.

WE CARRY ONLY

THE BEST.

When you want the best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

WAS OUT OF TUNE

Violin Handily Bested By
Irish Lassie in Match.

Large Crowd Attracted to the Park
Track—Betting Was Heavy—Lassie
Had It Easy After First Heat.

SUMMARY.

Match race for \$500 a side at Kapo-
lan Park track, Honolulu, H. I.,
May 28, 1898, between Jas. Quinn's
Imp. Violin, b. m., aged, by Alex. But-
ton, dam Vidette, and L. L. McCand-
less' Imp. b. m. Irish Lassie, 2:28,
aged, by St. Patrick, 2:24, dam Aurella,
best three heats in five:

Violin, driven by W. Bagsby... 1 2 2 2
Irish Lassie, driven by J. Gib-
son... 2 1 1 1

Time, 2:25, 2:24½, 2:36, 2:33.

Judges—Theo. Hoffman, Capt. Tripp,
Capt. Chaney.

Starter—Capt. Tripp.

Timers—Gus Schumann and M.
Decker.

Track fast; weather fine.

Attendance large; no admission.

Whole time of race, one hour and a
half.

THE RACE.

This match was the outcome of a
win at the special race meeting by
Irish Lassie in a field that included
Violin. The challenge was issued by
the owner of Violin. It was claimed
that Violin was in no condition—too
fleshy. Besides the purse of \$1000, be-
tween \$5,000 and \$6,000 was wagered
on the outcome. As a rule "the fancy"
favored Irish Lassie.

It was still remarked that Violin
was too fleshy when she came to the
post. She moved freely enough show-
ed good courage, but appeared to
"blow" too much after each heat.
Some of the adepts denounced the
mare as a "quitter."

The story of the race may be quick-
ly told. Violin took the first heat
because the Lassie broke twice and
Gibson did not care to drive the
favorite out too fast on the last quarter
of the first mile. In the other three
heats Lassie had the race well in
hand all the time. For most of the
way on each journey the horses travel-
ed together and made a pretty picture.
The sprinting was very good. The
first half was made in 1:09 in heats
one and two.

Violin will be either given a long
rest or trained harder than ever for
coming events. Irish Lassie will be
continued at her work for the meet-
ing June 11 with Margaret H and other
fast ones.

To Entertain Correspondents.

All the papers of the city were re-
presented at a meeting in this office
yesterday afternoon to discuss press
entertainment for the correspondents
en route to Manila. There will be
several special men with the Charles-
ton and transports. The local plan is
to give the travelers a dinner and a
good time, probably at Sans Souci.
Arrangements have been placed in
the hands of a committee of two—
C. G. Ballentyne and F. L. Hoogs. As
the dean of the fraternity, W. N.
Armstrong presided over the meeting
held yesterday.

Will Leave Maui.

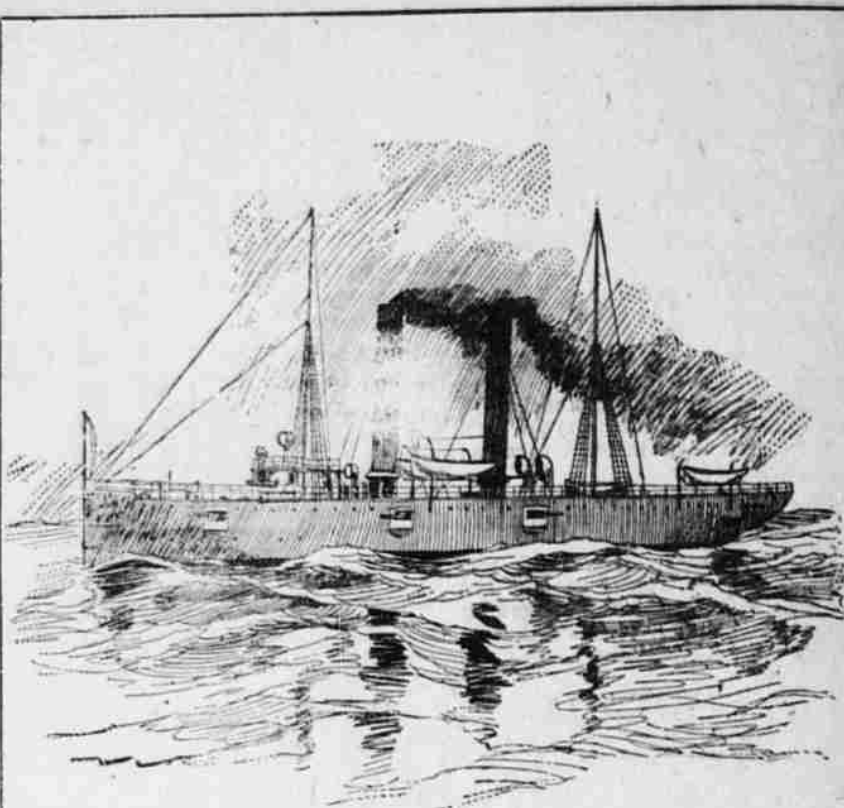
News comes from Maui that Samuel
Chillingworth of Walluku, has decided
to come to Honolulu to remain per-
manently. This will take place as
soon as he has had time to settle up
all of his business on Maui. The peo-
ple of that island are very sorry to
lose Mr. Chillingworth as he has been
one of the foremost lawyers and citi-
zens there for many years past. Mr.
Chillingworth finds that he likes Hon-
olulu better than Maui and Charles
Chillingworth, his son, is located here
permanently, so he feels he must like-
wise come to Honolulu.

Doctors' Club.

At the close of the annual meet-
ing of the Medical Association of
Hawaii on Thursday evening the pro-
position was made to form a local
medical club for the discussion of
medical and scientific subjects. The
first meeting will be held on June 20th
at which time the club will be or-
ganized. There is to be no business
whatever connected with the meetings.
There will simply be informal discus-
sion on various topics. The meetings
will be held once a month.

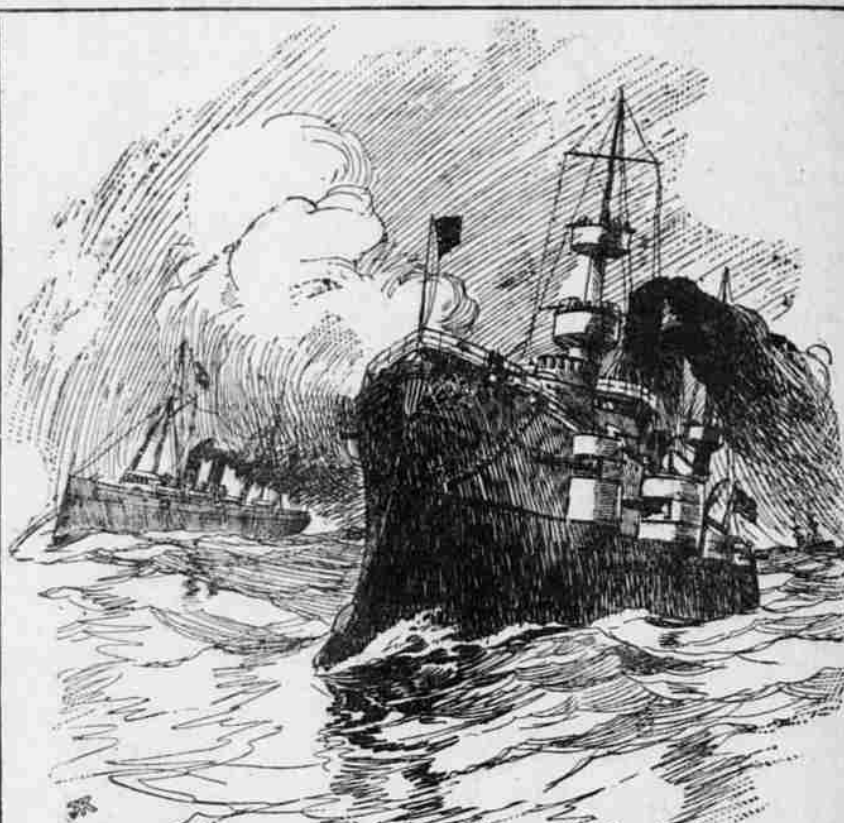
Out of Water.

The story arrived on the Claudine
Sunday morning of the entrance into
the port of Kahului in distress on
Friday of the American schooner
Emma & Louisa which sailed from this
port for San Diego, Cal., last Thurs-
day morning with a full cargo of old
bottles. It seems that shortly after
leaving this port the steward of the
little schooner went to the tank to



SHE FIRED THE FIRST SHOT.

The cruiser Nashville, of the North Atlantic fleet, fired the first shot in the
hostilities with Spain and captured the first prize, the Buena Ventura, a merchant
ship. This is an honor of which the crew of the Nashville will always feel justly
proud.



STRIKING HER COLORS TO UNITED STATES WARSHIP.
When an enemy's ship pulls down her flag then there is enthusiasm on board
the victor. On board the vanquished it is a time of sadness. The illustration shows
a Spanish ship striking her colors to a United States warship.

get some fresh water. To his surprise
he found there was none. A leak
through which all the water had es-
caped was discovered. The intelligence
was at once communicated to the cap-
tain and the schooner was headed for
Kahului. Upon entering the port
named the schooner just grazed the
reef but very luckily passed over with-
out any injury. She is probably by
this time again on her way to her
home port.

A WOMAN'S LIFE WORK.

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF SUFFERING HUMANITY.

Utterly Miserable for Thirteen Years
Because of a Helpless Infirmary—Now
Able to Help Others.

From the Plaindealer, Canton, N. Y.

To suffer for years with a prevail-
ing painful ailment which baffled skill-
ful medical treatment, yet which was
restored by a simple household remedy,
is the lot which befell Mrs. Geo. L.
Rogers, of Canton, New York.
"Thirteen years ago," said Mrs.
Rogers to a reporter, "I was attacked
with inflammatory rheumatism and a
complication of diseases. I cannot be-
gin to describe my sufferings during
that time. You can judge somewhat
of what I endured, when you look at
these hands. They were distorted,
twisted and swollen. My foot too, is
so much out of shape that the big toe
lays across the others, the end touch-
ing the little toe. I tried different
doctors and many proprietary reme-
dies, but no permanent benefit was ob-
tained. Last March I tried Dr. Williams'
Pink Pills, and before I had
finished the first box I began to feel
that they were doing me good. I con-
tinued using them and steadily grew
better. I have used thirty-
three boxes of the pills and to-day
feel better than for the past
fifteen years. My appetite is good, I
feel bright, cheerful and have a desire
to live and enjoy society. I have been
a member of the Methodist church for
many years, but for six years was un-
able to attend. I am able now to at-
tend the church services regularly and
certainly appreciate that privilege. I
consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for
Pale People a wonderful medicine and
am confident no other medicine could
have effected the wonderful cure they
have in my case. I am glad to state
this, hoping that some sufferer may
profit by it and obtain relief."

It was nature's own remedy that ac-
complished this cure, caused by impure
blood, for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are
composed of vegetable remedies that
exert a powerful influence in purifying
and enriching the blood. Many diseases
long supposed by the medical profes-
sion to be incurable have succumbed
to the potent influence of these pills.
Sold by all dealers in medicine.

BY AUTHORITY.

SATURDAY, June 11, 1898, being
the commemoration of the birthday
of KAMEHAMEHA I., will be ob-
served as a Public Holiday and all
Government Offices throughout the Re-
public will be closed on that day.

H. E. COOPER,

Minister of the Interior, ad interim.
Interior Office, May 27, 1898.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On June 4th, at 12 o'clock noon, at
the front entrance of the Judiciary
Building, will be sold at Public Auction:

Lease of Government land of Waiuku,
Hana, Maui.
Area, 1,115 acres, a little more or
less.

Terms, 21 years from 2, 1899.
Upset rental, \$100 per year, payable
semi-annually in advance.

Lease subject to restrictions for forest
preservation, and to reservations
for settlement purposes.
For full particulars apply at Public
Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
Honolulu, May 2, 1898.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the WAIHEE
SUGAR COMPANY.

WHEREAS—The Waihee Sugar
Company, a Corporation established
and existing under and by virtue of
the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has,
pursuant to the law in such case made
and provided, duly filed at the office of
the Minister of the Interior, a petition
for the dissolution of the said corpora-
tion together with a Certificate there-
to annexed as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE—Notice is
hereby given to any and all persons
who have been or are now interested
in any manner whatsoever in the said
Corporation, that objections to the
granting of the said petition, must be
filed in the office of the Minister of the
Interior on or before FRIDAY, July 15,
1898, and that any person or persons
desiring to be heard thereon must be
in attendance at the office of the un-
dersigned in the Executive Building,
Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said
day, to show cause why said petition
should not be granted.

HENRY E. COOPER,
Minister of the Interior ad interim.
Interior Office, May 6, 1898.
1966-9T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST
Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In the matter of the Estate of Joseph
H. Nawahi.

On reading and filing the petition
of Emma A. Nawahi, Administratrix,
praying for an order of sale of certain
real estate belonging to said estate
situate at Hilo, Hawaii and Puna, Ha-
waii, and setting forth certain legal
reasons why such real estate should
be sold:

It is hereby ordered, that the heirs
and next of kin of said deceased, and
all persons interested in the said es-
tate, appear before this Court on Mon-
day, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1898,
at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room
of this Court, in Honolulu, Oahu, then
and there to show cause why an order
should not be granted for the sale of
such estate.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., May 14, 1898.

By the Court.
GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the
Interior ad interim vs. George H.
Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke.
Action for condemnation of land for
public use.

The Republic of Hawaii:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian
Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon
George H. Newton and Caroline New-
ton Clarke, defendants in case they
shall file written answer within twenty
days after service hereof, to be and
appear before the said Circuit Court
at the August Term thereof, to be
held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu,
on Monday the 1st day of August next,
at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause
why the claim of Henry E. Cooper,
Minister of the Interior ad interim,
plaintiff should not be awarded to him
pursuant to the tenor of his annexed
petition.

And have you then there this Writ
with full return of your proceedings
thereon.

Witness Hon. A. Perry, First
Judge of the Circuit Court
(Seal) of the First Circuit, at Ho-
nolulu, Oahu, this 11th day
of May, 1898.

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
South Kona.

H. C. Austin, Collector of Taxes, vs.
Kamaka Moikeha.—Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Is-
lands, his Deputy, or any Police-
man in the District of South Kona,
Island of Hawaii, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to sum-
mon Kamaka Moikeha, if he can be
found in this District, to appear before
me, at my office in Hoonaka, upon the
7th day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock
a. m., there to answer unto H. C. Aus-
tin, Assessor of Taxes in and for the
Third Taxation Division of the Hawai-
ian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff
declares and says:

That said defendant Kamaka Moikeha,
is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in his
official capacity aforesaid, in the sum of
\$5-100 (\$32.85) Dollars for taxes as-
sessed against the person and prop-
erty of said defendant, on the books
of the Assessor of Taxes for the Dis-
trict of South Kona, Island of Hawaii,
for the years 1895, 1896 and 1897. And
defendant though thereto requested,
has thus far failed and neglected,
and still doth neglect and refuse to
pay the same, or any part or portion
thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for
judgment against said defendant for
said sum of Thirty-two and 85-100
Dollars, together with ten per cent in
addition thereto as by law provided,
and for costs of Court.

Notify the said Kamaka Moikeha,
that upon default to attend at the
place, day and hour above mentioned,
judgment will be rendered against
him, ex parte, by default.

Given under my hand this 4th day
of May, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.

I hereby certify the following to be
a true and attested copy of the sum-
mons in said cause, and that said Court
ordered publication of the same, and
continued the said cause until the 10th
day of June, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.
1968-3T

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
South Kona.

H. C. Austin, Collector of Taxes, vs.
Pane Ua.—Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Is-
lands, his Deputy, or any Police-
man in the District of South Kona,
Island of Hawaii, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to sum-
mon Pane Ua, if he can be found in
this District, to appear before me, at
my office in Hoonaka, upon the 7th
day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m.,
there to answer unto H. C. Austin,
Assessor of Taxes in and for the Third
Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Is-
lands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff
declares and says:

That said defendant Pane Ua, is law-
fully indebted to this plaintiff, in his
official capacity aforesaid, in the sum
of Three and 80-100 (\$3.80) Dollars
for taxes assessed against the person
and property of said defendant, on the
books of Assessor of Taxes for the
District of South Kona, Island of Ha-
waii, for the year 1897. And defend-
ant, though thereto requested, has
thus far failed and neglected, and still

doth neglect and refuse to pay the
same, or any part or portion thereof;
wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment
against said defendant for said sum of
Three and 80-100 (\$3.80) Dollars, to-
gether with ten per cent and cost of
advertising in addition thereto, as by
law provided, and for costs of Court.

Notify the said Pane Ua, that upon
default to attend at the place, day and
hour above mentioned, judgment will
be rendered against him, ex parte, by
default.

Given under my hand this 4th day
of May, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.

I hereby certify the following to be
a true and attested copy of the sum-
mons in said cause, and that said Court
ordered publication of the same, and
continued the said cause until the 10th
day of June, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.
1968-3T

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
South Kona.

H. C. Austin, Collector of Taxes, vs.
Makalo Est.—Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Is-
lands, his Deputy, or any Police-
man in the District of South Kona,
Island of Hawaii, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to sum-
mon Makalo, if he can be found in this
District, to appear before me, at my
office in Hoonaka, upon the 7th day
of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., there
to answer unto H. C. Austin, Assessor
of Taxes in and for the Third Taxa-
tion Division of the Hawaiian Islands,
in a plea wherein the plaintiff de-
clares and says:

That said defendant Makalo is law-
fully indebted to this plaintiff, in his
official capacity aforesaid, in the sum
of Twenty and 70-100 (\$20.70) Dollars
for taxes assessed against the person
and property of said defendant, on the
books of the Assessor of Taxes for the
District of South Kona, Island of Ha-
waii, for the years 1894, 1895, 1896
and 1897. And defendant, though
thereto requested, has thus far failed
and neglected, and still doth neglect
and refuse to pay the same, or any
part or portion thereof; wherefore,
plaintiff asks for judgment against
said defendant for said sum of Twenty
and 70-100 (\$20.70) Dollars together
with ten per cent and cost of adver-
tising in addition thereto, as by law
provided, and for costs of Court.

Notify the said Makalo, that upon
default to attend at the place, day and
hour above mentioned, judgment will
be rendered against him, ex parte, by
default.

Given under my hand this 4th day
of May, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.

I hereby certify the following to be
a true and attested copy of the sum-
mons in said cause, and that said Court
ordered publication of the same, and
continued the said cause until the 10th
day of June, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.
1968-3T

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
at a meeting of the stockholders of
W. W. Dimond & Co., Limited, held
on Friday, May 6th, 1898, that the busi-
ness of W. W. Dimond & Co. was
taken over under Articles of Incor-
poration filed with the Minister of
Interior, and that the following offi-
cers were elected for the ensuing year:

Mr. W. W. Dimond.....President
Mr. H. M. von Holt.....Vice-President
Mr. Geo. H. Paris.....Treasurer
Mr. Frank L. Unger.....Secretary
Mr. T. F. Lansing.....Auditor

FRANK L. UNGER,
Secretary.

Honolulu, May 20, 1898.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly
appointed Administrator with the will
annexed of the estate of Simson Mag-
nin, late of San Francisco, deceased,
and having property in Honolulu, Is-
land of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, notice
is hereby given to all persons to pre-
sent their claims against the estate
of said Simson Magnin duly authenti-
cated, whether secured by mortgage
or otherwise, to W. W. Hall, at his
office, on Fort Street, Honolulu, within
six months from the date hereof, or
they will be forever barred. And all
persons indebted to said estate are
hereby requested to make immediate
payment thereof to the undersigned.

W. W. HALL,

Administrator with the will annexed
of the estate of Simson Magnin,
deceased.

Honolulu, May 19, 1898. 1970-4T

TO RENT.

AT HANAIELE, KAUAI, THE
PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION CO.,
will lease their Mill and Diffusion
Plant, capacity twenty-five tons in
twenty-four hours; also, their Lands
not under lease, comprising 1500 to
2000 acres of arable land, which can
all be irrigated by water from the
mountains, by ditches or pipes.

Something over one-half of this prop-
erty is for sale. This includes the
Valleys of Hanalei, Kalihiwai and Ka-
lihiwai, most of which are under lease
for rice culture.

For all particulars apply to

W. F. ALLEN,
Office over Bishop & Co.'s Bank.
April 5th, 1898. 1957-2m

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large importa-
tions by their iron bark "Paul
Lemberg" and "J. C. Fluiger"
from Europe and by a num-
ber of vessels from
America, consisting
of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Corsets,
Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Es-
capes, Drills, Mosquito Net-
ting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and
Colored Merinos and Cashmeres,
Satin, Velvets, Flannels,
Cravats, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silvestras, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian
Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge,
Kamgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers,
Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hos-
iery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and
Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and
Embroideries, Cutlery, Per-
fumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture,

Reichstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron

Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liq-
uors, Beers and Mineral Waters.

Oils and Paints, Canned

Soda, Sugar, Rice and

Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap-
ping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press

Cloth, Roofing slates, Square

and Arch Firebricks,

Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized

Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized

Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails

(18 and 20), Railroad

Bolts, Spikes and

Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers.

Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden

Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's

and El Dorado Flour, Salmon,

Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at

the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

(LIMITED.)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian

THURSTON'S SAY

Ex-Minister of the Interior Makes Statement on Wharf Matters.

HAD A WELL DEFINED POLICY

Was for Government Ownership and Control—Gives Version of Transactions With O. R. & L. Co.

Washington, D. C., May 13, 1898.
Hon. W. O. Smith, Attorney-General,
Honolulu, H. I.

Sir:—Your communications of April 19th and 22nd are duly in hand with enclosures.

I note that you request me to make a statement of the circumstances which led up to the granting of the lease to the O. R. & L. Co. of the wharf frontage.

As it is now over eight years since the transaction and I have not access here to the correspondence and the documents connected with the matter, it is impossible for me to give exact details to make as full a statement as I could if I were in Honolulu; but I will make as full a statement as I can from my personal knowledge, hoping at an early date to be able to return to Honolulu and there complete the details.

According to my best recollection, and subject to correction upon further examination of documentary evidence, the circumstances under which the lease from the Government to the O. R. & L. Co. of the wharf frontage and the location of the terminal division was granted, were as follows:

The original location of the Railroad began at King street, including the present depot and railroad yards. Sometime after this location was approved, Mr. Dillingham had an interview with me in which he stated that it was necessary for the successful conduct of the railroad that they should be able to receive and deliver freight directly from and to the shipping, and wanted to know if the Government would not put in a wharf on that side of the harbor.

My reply was that I could see the value to the Railroad of access to the harbor, but that there was no appropriation then available with which the Government could construct the wharf.

Mr. Dillingham then proposed that he should build the wharf. There had already been considerable discussion in the Cabinet and between myself and Mr. Rowell, the Superintendent of Public Works, concerning the growing needs of the port for wharf room, and plans had been discussed for building additional wharves on the Ewa side of the harbor. I informed Mr. Dillingham at the time that I was a firm believer in the policy of the Government absolutely owning and controlling the wharves and the harbor front; that the Government was not in a position to now build a wharf, but recognizing the value to the public and the railroad, and desiring to facilitate his operations in every proper way, I would consent to his constructing a wharf, upon the condition that it should not interfere with the plan of location of wharves on the Ewa side of the harbor which might ultimately be adopted, which proposition Mr. Dillingham immediately agreed to.

About this time, or perhaps a little previous thereto, the railroad acquired the Youman's estate land on the west side of the harbor and claimed that it reached to deep water, giving him the deep water frontage on the harbor.

I caused the line of the Youman's land to be located either by the survey department, or by the Superintendent of Public Works, I forget which, and found that between that line and deep water, there lay a strip of shoal water of practically the same depth as that over the Youman's property which the railroad had acquired.

I thereupon informed Mr. Dillingham that I did not admit that his property came to deep water; that the strip of shoal between the line of his property and deep water belonged to the Government and that in pursuance of the policy of Government ownership and control of the harbor frontage I could not consent to the location of the terminal division which he was then seeking to obtain, unless and until the question of the ownership of this strip was settled. He urged that the question of the ownership of this strip be postponed and be settled by itself.

I refused to consent to this. I told him that the Government had no desire to hamper him in his operations and that no charge would be made to him for the occupation of the strip, but that there must be a definite agreement and understanding as to the title. I thereupon offered to lease to the Railroad the strip in question at a nominal rental for a limited period.

Mr. Dillingham was very loath to acknowledge the Government ownership in the strip in question, but finally after several weeks negotiation, the matter was agreed to.

Not having the documents before me I do not know what the relative dates of the location of the terminal division and the lease are. The official approval of the location of the division is endorsed upon the map showing the location.

I note that in Mr. Hartwell's notes given to you he suggests that the approval of the harbor location which is recited in the lease as extending to deep water, may give the Railroad the right to condemn the harbor frontage.

The fact is that the location of the terminal division and the lease to the Railroad of the Government strip in question, were all part of the same transaction and the provisions in the

lease absolutely negative the possibility of the suggested construction.

In this connection I would call your attention to sub-division 1 on page 3 of the lease which provides that "The Government shall have the right to take possession of the land heretofore demised or any part thereof; together with the improvements on the same, or on any portion, which may be taken at any time after giving to the Company ninety days' notice of intention so to do, and the payment or tender to the Company of the value of such improvements."

Also to subdivision 7 on page 5 of the lease which reads: "Notwithstanding the above demise if it should be deemed necessary at any time by the Minister of the Interior to change the location of said wharf or wharves or of any filled in premises for the benefit or improvement of the Harbor of Honolulu, the Government shall have the right at its own expense to make such change without paying to the Company any consequential damages for loss of use of said premises, loss of business or otherwise, or any damages other than the kind specified above."

The damages "specified above" being the actual cost of material which the Government might take from the Company.) Also to the clause beginning on page 5 and ending on page 6 whereby the Company covenants that whenever the Government either by lapse of the lease or by taking possession under the terms to take the lease, performs the conditions by which it is allowed to take possession under the lease, the "Company will peaceably quit and deliver up to the said Minister, or his successors in office or assigns all of the premises hereby demised."

I call your attention to the fact that all of these provisions and the very lease itself are absolutely inconsistent with a permanent grant or any step in the direction of allowing the Railroad Company to acquire permanent title to the harbor frontage.

I understand that it is being urged in behalf of the Company that the Government in now attempting to resume occupation of the harbor strip of land by the terms of the lease, and to construct Government wharves on that side of the harbor, has changed the policy which it had in 1893 when the lease was made, and is acting in bad faith with the Company. I cannot believe that Mr. Dillingham can have made any such statement or argument, for nothing can be further from the truth. All of my acts at that time as Minister of the Interior were taken upon full consideration by the entire Cabinet and after many discussions and many interviews. The policy of the Government then was exactly what it is now; that is, to own and control the harbor frontage. At that time the plan of the wharves in that part of the harbor had not been decided upon and there was no appropriation with which to build a Government wharf. It was the full intention and policy of the Government at that time to develop at an early date the wharfage on the Ewa side of the harbor. All this, Mr. Dillingham knew fully, clearly and completely. Pending the discussion of the exact location of the wharves and an appropriation therefor, permission was given to Mr. Dillingham to temporarily locate a wharf and temporarily lease the government land fronting the harbor for 10 years, subject to cancellation at any time, in order that the Railroad business might not be hampered.

The plans of wharves which the Railroad Company now urges, or one similar thereto, was drafted and presented to me at the time by Mr. Dillingham. Then, as now, Mr. Rowell preferred the plan which I understand he still prefers—that it is a straight wharf from near the Lime Kilns to near the cattle wharf. My belief at the time, fully expressed to both Mr. Rowell and Mr. Dillingham, was that Mr. Dillingham's plan was the best, that instead of the basin from the Lime Kilns up to King street bridge and toward the present cattle wharf being filled in, it should be excavated, making additional harbor room, and by the plan of wharves which Mr. Dillingham advocated being adopted, giving much more frontage than the straight line plan proposed by Mr. Rowell. I, at the time, however, told Mr. Dillingham that what I should advocate would be the condemnation by the Government and taking from the Railroad Company all the land necessary to be so excavated and the frontage back from the water edge so produced, for not less than 100 feet. Mr. Dillingham replied that the Government could, of course, at any time do so, provided that it pay for the land so taken.

I do not know what the details are of the action and litigation as between the Government and the Railroad Company, but this I do know, that the Government in attempting to locate a permanent system of wharves on the Ewa side of the harbor and abrogating the railroad lease and taking possession of the strip of land in question, is acting upon the exact and precise understanding and agreement entered into between it and the Railroad Company in 1890 at the time of the location of the terminal division and the execution of the lease in question; that such policy was, although not what Mr. Dillingham then wanted, fully and absolutely understood and agreed to by him.

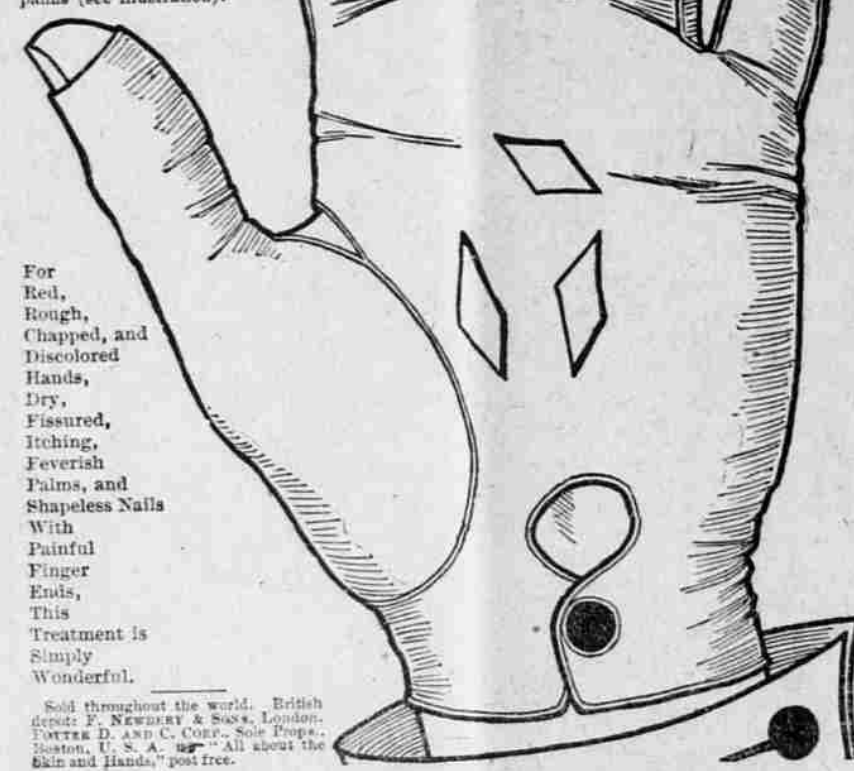
I understand from other sources that my connection with this transaction has been publicly and adversely commented upon and I think that I am entitled to the publication of this statement, and I hereby request that you allow publication thereof.

I remain,
Yours very truly,
(Sig.) L. A. THURSTON.
"IT IS THE BEST ON EARTH."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SOFT WHITE HANDS IN A SINGLE NIGHT

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry them thoroughly, anoint freely with CUTICURA, great rest of emollients and skin cures. Wear, during the night, old, loose gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in palms (see illustration).



For Red, Rough, Chapped, and Discolored Hands, Dry, Fissured, Itching, Feverish, Pains, and Shapeless Nails With Painful Finger Ends, This Treatment is Simply Wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British Agents: F. NEWBURY & SONS, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, U.S.A. Agents: S. J. B. & Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, Boston, U.S.A. "All about the skin and hands" post free.

Hollister & Co. Import Cigars direct from Havana.
Hollister & Co. Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.
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Hollister & Co. Import Snuff direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.
Hollister & Co. Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.
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OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

The Shortest Route and Fastest Time

To health and strength will be found and made if you invest in a **WHITELY EXERCISER**. In order to keep up a healthy circulation it is not necessary to strain the muscles as is done in heavy gymnastics. The exercises necessary for harmonious development of the muscular system also call into action and develop the internal organs and other structures; hence the rapid and permanent cure of digestive troubles. The **WHITELY EXERCISER** will produce health and strength; it is simple, inexpensive and the only practical form of athletics for busy people.

WHITELY EXERCISERS for Men, Women or Children, just received by—

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Art Pictures,

FRAMED OR UNFRAMED,

—AT—

King Bros' Art Store,
110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scaly Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - - - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 101,660,000
Total reichsmarks - - - - - 107,660,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - - - 8,880,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 33,000,000
Total reichsmarks - - - - - 41,880,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896, £13,954,535.
1- Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ 3 0 0
Subscribed - - - - - 2,750,000 2 7 5 0
Paid up Capital - - - - - 2,600,000 2 6 0 0
2- Fire Funds - - - - - 2,600,000 2 6 0 0
3- Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - 2,600,000 2 6 0 0
Revenue Fire Branch - - - - - 1,577,000 15 7 7
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - - - - - 1,404,000 14 0 4
£12,954,535 12 9 5

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE, Importers

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Elm Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - - - - £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL - - - - - £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER. General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

CARDENAS HARBOR

Ensign and Four Seamen of Winslow Killed.

Small American Fighting Boats Made a Dashing Attack—Ran In to a Fearful Fire.

(Below is the first publication here of the first real fight in the Atlantic.)

KEY WEST, Fla., May 12.—When the United States gunboat Hudson came up to the government dock at 8 o'clock this morning the bodies of five dead men were lying on her after deck. They were the remains of Ensign W. Bagley and four members of the crew of the torpedo boat Winslow, who were killed in an engagement in Cardenas harbor yesterday afternoon. The bodies were covered by the Stars and Stripes.

The engagement took place inside the harbor of Cardenas. The gunboat Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow and the gunboat Hudson were the only vessels engaged. They entered the harbor for the purpose of attacking some Spanish gunboats which were known to be there. These latter, however, were not discovered by the American force until the Spaniards opened fire. The land batteries of Cardenas supported the fire of the Spanish gunboats. The engagement commenced at 2:05 p. m., and lasted for about an hour.

The battle, while it lasted, was terrific. The Wilmington and the Hudson were ahead and opened fire on the Spanish boats which were lying at the docks. The firing began at a range of 3,500 yards.

A few minutes later the Winslow came up and also opened fire. In an instant the entire attention of the Spanish fleet and land batteries was directed upon her. From all sides shot and shell seemed to pour in upon the little torpedo boat.

The Wilmington and the Hudson still kept up their fire, but they could not turn aside the terrible storm of fire and death pouring in upon the torpedo boat.

The crew of the Winslow, however, never faltered for a second. At 2:35 p. m. a solid shot crashed into the hull of the Winslow and knocked out her boiler. In an instant she began to roll and drift helplessly. Then came a moment of awful suspense. A fierce cheer of triumph went up from the Spaniards on the gunboats and in the batteries, and again a storm of fire was opened up on the helpless boat.

The gunboat Hudson, which was lying near by, started to the assistance of the Winslow. She ran alongside the torpedo boat and tried to throw a line to the imperiled crew.

Up to this time, with the exception of the shot which disabled the boiler of the Winslow, the firing of the Spanish gunboats had been wild, but as the Winslow lay rolling in the water the range grew closer and shells began to explode all about her.

It was difficult for the Hudson to get near enough to throw a line to the Winslow's crew, so terrible was the fire all about her.

Finally, after about twenty minutes, the Hudson approached near enough to throw a line.

Ensign Bagley and six men were standing in a group on the deck of the Winslow.

"Heave her! Heave her!" shouted Bagley, as he looked toward the commander of the Hudson and called for a line.

"Don't miss it!" shouted an officer from the Hudson, and with a smile Bagley called back: "Let her come. It's getting too hot here for comfort."

The line was thrown and, at the same instant, a shell burst in the very midst of the group of men on board the Winslow.

Bagley was instantly killed and a few others dropped about him. Half a dozen more fell groaning on the blood-stained deck. One of the dead men pitched headlong over the side of the boat, but his feet caught in the iron rail and the body was hauled back.

Bagley lay stretched on the deck, with his face completely torn away and the upper part of his body shattered.

It was a terrible moment. The torpedo boat, disabled and helpless, rolled and swayed under the fury of the fire from the Spanish gunboats. When the shell burst in the group on board the Winslow another wild shout of triumph went up from the Spanish boats and batteries, and again a heavy fire was opened on the torpedo boat.

Finally the Hudson succeeded in getting a line on board the Winslow and was towing her out of the deadly range, when the line parted and again both boats were at the mercy of the Spanish fire.

At 3:50 p. m. the Hudson managed to get another line on the deck of the Winslow, but there were only three men left at that time to make it fast.

The line was finally secured, and the Winslow was towed up to Pedras Island, where she was anchored, with her dead and wounded on the deck.

The Spanish loss is not known but it must have been quite heavy. Shouts that Spaniards had been killed and wounded could be heard by the Americans.

It was a week after Dewey had won his victory, and the Press of America had played on the name of Dewey as if it was the harp of a thousand strings, when a solemn faced visitor entered the editor's room.

"Do we—" he began.

"No sir," snapped the editor, "we don't, and, by Jove, I should think that by this time you would know

better than to try to shove an old chestnut like that in on a civilized community. Why, we said that in the head lines in letters as long as your hair, the morning after the scrap, and a thousand imitations have followed our example. And not only that, sir, but we don't want anything about 'Dewey eyes,' nor 'De-he? Don't he?' nor 'Didn't he dewey up brown?' nor 'Dew-Dew, Huckle-berry-Dewey,' nor 'Yankee Deweyde Dew,' nor 'Give the Spaniard his Dewey,' nor 'We knew our Deweyty, nor—'

The visitor coughed again nervously and slid up close to the desk.

"Poor man, poor man," he said, kindly, and the boy looked sorry.

"What the—" began the editor.

"Excuse me," interrupted the visitor, as the exasperated editor was about to say what Dewey gave the Spaniards at Manila, "I think you must be mistaken. I was going to say do we—"

"And I say don't say it," exclaimed the editor.

But the visitor would not listen.

"Do we," he persisted, "do we go to the floor above or the floor below to pay for our subscription?" and the editor fell helpless across his desk, laughing hysterically. — Washington Star.

SAILOR MISSING.

A Man at Sea From Waianae Since Last Wednesday.

A telephone message was received at the Police Station yesterday forenoon to the effect that a Portuguese from Waianae had been lost at sea.

The circumstances of the case are as follows: Jacintho, the Portuguese in question, started from Waianae in a fourteen-foot sail boat last Wednesday with the intention of coming to Honolulu where he had already sold the craft. He was an expert fisherman and no one thought but that he would reach the city in safety. On Friday he was seen near the light-house at Barber's Point. Since then he has not been heard of and his friends have grave fears as to his safety. A number of Portuguese from the city have started out in a large sail boat in search of Jacintho. The missing boat was painted dark red and had two sails.

The Old Heela.

The schooner Lady, formerly the Heela, came to Honolulu from the other side of the island yesterday forenoon and will return with a cargo of general merchandise in a day or two.

It will be remembered that the Heela went on the rocks at Punaluu four or five months ago. She was rescued from her perilous position and necessary repairs were made. Her name was then changed to Lady. She is as good as new now and will make regular trips between Honolulu and ports on the windward side of this island.

Salaries for Kahunas.

The bill for the preservation of the heiaus came before the House yesterday. Representative Isenberg asked if any provision had been made for the payment of salaries of the kahunas, who should attend and exhibit these ancient institutions. The bill may have to be amended in accordance with this suggestion.

Gamblers Fined.

In the Police Court yesterday the gang of Chinese gamblers captured at the old Chinese theatre last week, pleaded guilty to the charge of gambling. The two men who had charge of the table were fined \$10 and costs while the remaining 15, the players, were fined \$5 and costs.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

Character!

Schilling's Best baking powder keeps, and does perfect work, in all climates: wet, dry, hot, cold.

Your money back—if at your grocer's—if you do not like it.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

IN FOND MEMORY

(Continued from First Page.)

followed by the members of the Army and Navy Union, joined the first part of the procession and marched up Ala-keha street. The procession then continued up Emma and turned over on Vineyard to Fort. From Fort the line of march was across School to Nuuanu and up to the cemetery.

The procession was not as large as it was last year but the appearance was fine. There was an absence of the police as well as officials of the Government.

There were in all six companies of volunteers and two of regulars in the procession. Their excellent marching was commented upon frequently by people along the way. Col. Fisher was in command of the Regiment.

There were three wagonettes used by the members of the G. A. R. in the first, with Post Commander Greene and other veterans, rode Lieut. W. D. Halter and Assistant Paymaster Du Bois of the Bennington. Each of the G. A. R. men carried a small bouquet of flowers with which to decorate the graves of their dead comrades.

The detachment of members of the Army and Navy Union was twenty-three strong and in command of Chief Master-at-arms McKay. Of these, 20 were from the Bennington and three from the city. The latter brought up the rear. The band, in command of Captain Berger and the drum corps, were never in finer shape.

Everything went off in good shape from the start at the Drill Shed to the end of the march at Nuuanu Cemetery and for this a great deal of credit must be given to Col. De La Vergne, the Marshal of the day.

Upon returning from the cemetery the soldiers escorted the Bennington company back to the boat landing and then returned to the Drill Shed.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The C. F. Crocker has just about left Newcastle for this port with a full cargo of coal.

The Hawaiian bark Mauna Ala, Smith master, sailed for San Francisco Saturday with a cargo of 1658 tons of sugar.

The James Makee reported the following sugar left on Kauai: Kealia, 2500; Koloa, 1800; Makaweli, 7500 and Kekaha, 900.

The Ke Au Hou of the Inter-Island fleet is laid up for repairs. She will not be on her regular run again for two or three weeks.

The C. B. Kenny is expected here with a load of Departure Bay coal for the Inter-Island Company during the latter part of June.

The bark Ceylon from this port arrived in Hilo on May 25th. The Rodrick Dhu sailed from the same port for San Francisco on the 22d.

The W. G. Irwin has finished taking on sugar and will sail for San Francisco today. The Albert will likewise get away today or tomorrow.

The American barkentine Planter, Dow master, sailed for Laysan Island yesterday with provisions. She will return here with a cargo of guano for H. Hackfeld & Co.

The ship J. B. Walker which anchored off port Thursday morning for the purpose of learning the latest war news, continued on her way to New York last evening.

The American schooner King Cyrus sailed for San Francisco yesterday morning with a cargo of 21,499 bags of sugar, weighing 2,544,515 pounds and valued at \$87,251.

The American schooner Jessie Minor, Whitney master, arrived in port Saturday, 19 days from Eureka with a cargo of lumber for the O. R. & L. and Allen & Robinson, as well as a consignment of hogs for E. C. Winston. She is now at the railway wharf.

The German ship Marie Hackfeld, Kruse master, arrived in port and hauled alongside Brewer's wharf late yesterday forenoon, 149 days from Bremen with a cargo of 2,700 tons of general merchandise for H. Hackfeld & Co. An uneventful trip was experienced.

The W. G. Hall from Kauai ports Saturday reported 12,000 bags of sugar left on Kauai and distributed as follows: K. S. M., 3000; V. R., 550; Diamond W., 1200; K. P., 3000; Mak., 2000; G. & R., 450; M. S. Co., 2000. The sheep shearing season is over on Nihoa and there are 168 bales of wool stored in the warehouse at Lonoapa. Kekaha started grinding on Friday and Koloa sugar mill has ceased for the season. The weather all over Kauai was fine when the Hall sailed.

NOT SO FAR AWAY IN CHICAGO U. S. A.

IS THE Greatest Mail Order House in the World.

MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY,

1115 to 120 Michigan Ave.

WHO ISSUE SEMI-ANNUALLY THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE

GENERAL CATALOGUE

AND BUYERS' GUIDE.

Containing 800 pages (8 1/2 by 11 inches), 14,000 illustrations, 40,000 dependable quotations, and Twenty Special Price Lists, devoted to distinctive lines of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, viz: FURNITURE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WAGONS and CARRIAGES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, SEWING MACHINES, ORGANS, PIANOS, BOOKS, every subject, PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, BOOTS and SHOES, CLOTHING, CLOAKS, DRESSES, BICYCLES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CARPETS, DRY GOODS, WALL PAPER, and HERRING BOTTLES. Any one or all of these publications will be sent postpaid upon application to dwellers in foreign lands, including our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers." Send in your request, indicate your needs, and we will send you the book of our limited facilities for filling orders expeditiously at minimum prices.

Goods Guaranteed as Represented or Money Refunded.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

111 to 120 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U. S. S. Charleston, Glass, San Francisco, May 29.

U. S. S. Bennington, Nichols, cruise, March 10.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Br. ship Western Monarch, Evans, Liverpool, March 10.

Am. bktn. Jane L. Stanford, Johnson, Newcastle, N. S. W., April 4.

Ship A. J. Fuller, Nichols, New York, April 6.

Am. schr. Defiance, Blohm, Newcastle, April 21.

Am. schr. King Cyrus, Christiansen, Newcastle, N. S. W., May 1.

Arg. bk. Himalaya, Dearborn, Newcastle, N. S. W., May 1.

Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco, May 6.

Am. bktn. Amelia, Willer, Seattle, May 10.

Am. schr. Annie M. Campbell, Freiburg, Port Townsend, May 10.

Am. bktn. Planter, Dow, San Francisco, May 12.

Ger. bk. J. C. Glade, Stege, Liverpool, May 13.

Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco, May 17.

Am. brigtn. W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco, May 19.

Am. schr. Jessie Minor, Whitney, Eureka, May 28.

Ger. ship Marie Hackfeld, Kruse, Bremen, May 30.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, May 27.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kilauea.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kilauea.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Makaweli.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, from Laupahoehoe.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, from Kona and Hamakua.

Saturday, May 28.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Waimanalo.

Am. schr. Jessie Minor, Whitney, from Eureka.

Stmr. Upolu, Hellingensen, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Mokoli, Bennet, from Molokai, Lanai and Maui.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Sunday, May 29.

U. S. S. Charleston, Glass, San Francisco.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai ports.

Am. schr. Lizzie Vance, Hardwick, bound from Newcastle for San Francisco. (Anchored off port.)

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Monday, May 30.

Ger. ship Marie Hackfeld, Kruse, 149 days from Bremen.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, May 27.

Am. schr. King Cyrus, Christiansen, for San Francisco.

Am. bktn. Planter, Dow, for Laysan Island.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Saturday, May 28.

Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, for Honolulu and Kilauea.

Stmr. Mokoli, Bennet, for Molokai, Lanai and Maui ports.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina and Kaanapali.

Am. schr. Lizzie Vance, Hardwick, from anchorage off port to San Francisco.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Niihau and Hanalei at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Hawaii and Maui ports, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Niihau (passengers only), Koloa and Kekaha.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kona and Hamakua, per stmr. Iwalani, May 27—J. F. Humburg, G. H. Dunn and 7 on deck.

From Kauai, per stmr. Noeau, May 27—Dr. Mitamura, wife, 2 children and 6 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, May 28—J. M. Kaneoka, M. Nunes, Wa Yong and 5 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 29—W. J. Lowrie, Miss Lowrie, G. N. Wilcox, W. H. Rice and son, Mrs. J. M. Lydgate, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss H. Gandall, Chas. Blackie and wife, S. W. Cowes, H. C. Schmidt, M. F. Prosser, E. R. Valentine, R. Waialeale and 32 on deck.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Kinau, May 28—Volcano: Peter Lee, R. Hellett and wife, Miss J. W. Cooke, Miss K. M. Cooke, W. O. Atwater, Miss Stewart. Way ports: F. S. Peachy, D. Howard Hitchcock, C. A. Holt, Mrs. G. W. A. Papai, Mrs. E. A. Collins, Miss

M. A. Chamberlain, Miss Elizabeth Brown, S. Hirai, Rev. S. Sokawa, Rev. D. Sarakura, John Miller, E. W. Barnard and wife, Chu Kul, C. V. E. Dove, E. P. Low, Mrs. E. Norrie and son, Miss I. Richardson, Miss H. Gay, Mrs. T. Parker, J. W. Waldvogel and wife, G. P. Wilder, Mrs. Buchanan, T. R. Keyworth, Mrs. E. Ward, L. Aseu, Mrs. Akiu and child, Rev. Kong Fat Tim, Mrs. B. Bailey, Miss M. Smith, Rev. S. W. Kekuewa, W. H. Raplee, Chu Fan, Pee Quong, Rev. T. Okamura, A. Enos and wife, T. Katpoo, T. Akeona, and 83 deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 29—H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. L. Lampe, Master Oht, Mrs. S. A. Dowsett, Miss G. E. Kopke, F. G. Douce, wife and child, W. F. Storey, Theo. Wolff, Chas. Hancock, P. Besser, W. H. Cornwell, Awana, Miss M. Kelliwhi, T. Masuda, Ting Ah Ling, Ah Moy, H. A. Heen and 28 deck.

Departures.

For Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, May 27—H. Wolters, Miss M. Wolters, A. H. Smith, C. H. Bishop.

For Kona and Kau, per stmr. Mauna Loa, May 27—K. Makahala, W. F. Pogue, C. A. Johnson, H. Willgeroth, Geo. F. Carsley, Yock Tin, W. H. Cornwell, W. H. Crozier, C. K. Al. A. Cockburn, H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. F. W. Carter, H. M. Whitney, Rev. C. R. Brown and wife, S. Lazaro.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY.	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rise	Sun Set	Moon Rise	Moon Set
Mon.	5:00	1:10	5:40	5:17	5:37	2:0
Tue.	5:11	1:14	5:44	5:20	5:37	2:0
Wed.	5:21	1:18	5:48	5:23	5:37	2:0
Thurs.	5:31	1:22	5:52	5:26	5:37	2:0
Fri.	5:41	1:26	5:56	5:29	5:37	2:0
Sat.	5:51	1:30	6:00	5:32	5:37	2:0
Sun.	6:01	1:34	6:04	5:35	5:37	2:0

The tides and moon phases are given in standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The standard time whistle sounds at 12 m. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 11:30 p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

DAY.	Barom.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Force.
May	30.0	70.0	70.0	SE	4-4
Mon.	30.1	71.0	71.0	SE	

